P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,000—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th July.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wilmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	6,005	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 360,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060,	" 695.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Androvich	4,745	29th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Suscon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25, July 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be earned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 31st July.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Aug.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about the 4th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1900.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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COLOMBO—Clifford Barry & Co.
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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy's Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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Should obtain the

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Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

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With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
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'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
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SAMPLES AND ESTIMATES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
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Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
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PER CASE WITH BRUSHES COMPLETE, Re. 1-10.

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They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

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CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to Survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th July, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

THE UP SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN, for the Poona Races from POONA on SATURDAY, 28th July will STOP at BYCULLA, to allow Passengers, who may find it convenient, to alight there.

A. MUIRHEAD, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 27th of July, 1900.

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IN THE CENTRE OF THE STATION :—

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UPSET PRICE Rs. 65,000. OFFERS, ABOVE THIS ARE INVITED.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VELIBAI alias MATUBAI, (widow of THAKAR TOPAN HIRJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

THAKAR LAKHMIDAS BHIMJI, the Surviving Executor named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.

The 25th day of July, 1900.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR and JAMSETJEE, Petitioner's Attorneys.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE

IS hereby given that the AUCTION SALE of the contract for

1 the supply of 4,50,000 maunds of Bombay SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government for 1076 M. E.;

2 the transport of 1,00,000 maunds of home-made SALT from the Thamarakulam Ullams to the godown at Trivandrum and Quilon.;

3 the supply of 52,000 new gunny bags and 4,000 lbs. of twine to the various Kuduchandrams and Ullams of this State,

will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry at 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1900, (3rd Karni, 1076).

For further information refer to handbills which may be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO, Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 12th July, 1900.

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POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE SALE of MILL STORES advertised to take place to-day on account of the late Mr. Fredric Dooworth has been POSTPONED.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th July, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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ON VIEW.—Mrs. Pascoe's Furniture, Chubb's Safe, Ice Box, Rambler Bicycle &c, at Jacob's Circle, TO BE SOLD on SUNDAY, 29th July.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 0-13-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 0-13-3 per case, at Bandora.

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TO BE LET, for August-September, large FURNISHED FLAT, Elphinstone Circle, Dining, Sitting and two Bedrooms. Rent, furnished Rs. 80. Address "A. L., care of this office.

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
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From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"May 15, 1899."

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"December 29, 1899."

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
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HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI, Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
R. FREDERICKSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Nagpur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHUNNILALL.—Akbar.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board, F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE,

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000 FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No 1 Lever Regulator, Watch, Rs. 3; No. 2, Rs. 4; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR WESTERN INDIA

LATHAM & CO.,

MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND KARACHEE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerful Germ killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on my table. It is found and appreciated also in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that its rarity is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an ex

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Bombay Presidency and are now Prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at CURRENT RATES.

GLAZEBROOK TEJPAL & Co.,
Chief Representatives.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Dhanna and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, STEEL CROSSINGS, WHEELS, &c.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in the fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Rail.way having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Railway's Cashier on receipt of advice of acceptance of offer.

DELIVERY.—The material to be removed within 30 days after payment.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th July, 1900.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, invite Sealed Tenders for Rs. 6,00,000 forming part of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly and repayable on the 30th June, 1922.

The Debentures will be Rs. 500 each, the principal will be secured by a first charge on all the property present and future of this Company and the interest by the first charge being guaranteed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council for India not to exceed 50 per cent. of the gross receipts as provided for by the Agreement made by the said Secretary of State for India, dated the 11th June, 1845.

The full terms and conditions of the Debentures can be seen at the Office of the Agents.

Tenders below Rs. 490 will not be accepted and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

A deposit of 2 per cent. must accompany the Tenders which must be sent to the Agent's Office by 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on the 15th August, 1900.

The allotment should be paid up on or before the 31st August, 1900, and interest will accrue from date of payment.

By Order of the Board,

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

25th July, 1900.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Ralli Brothers) on SATURDAY, the 28th day of July, 1900, at 2 p.m. for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LANG and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 11th July, 1900.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1900, to Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1900, both days inclusive.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 3rd September, 1900, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1901.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tender schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 30th June, 1900.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses broken on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS. BRAN Supplied &c.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in unwholesome climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 10 p. c. 2 bon.	Rs. 1,230xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	nil	57
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£20 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	Half yearly. 200	Nil	6
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	150
Anglo-Indian	1,345		0	Nil	15
Ansur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 for 12 1-2	602
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ltd.		1,000	1,000		60
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ltd. (Bellary)	271	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ltd ...	2,750	£50,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	70
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvd Rs 2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ltd	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 dRs.5.	360
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India..	1,000	500	50	dvd Rs.5,	1,785
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3.	320
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Colaba Textile & and W	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	510
Colaba Land & Mills	4 400	700	...	Rs. 10	300
Coorla Mills ..	1	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	337
Dhirmbhoy Corporation....	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	510
David Mill ..	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs30	250
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd.	400	250	all	dvd Rs20	255
Elum Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	260
Framjee Petit. Institution ..	675	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500		40
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500		50
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000		300
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000		30 1,100xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	145
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	40
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ltd...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	400
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500		380
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs 20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	125
Jeevraj Balioo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	270
Jubilee Mills Co., Ltd.....	8,130	1,000	1,000	20	25
Kamdeni	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25	300
Krishna Mills	1,218	500	—	dvd Rs 82	575
Leopold.....	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs 5	145
Lord Reay Mfg Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,225
Mahalaxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mill (Aurangabad)	8,400	500	500	7 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,505
Mchanlal & Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ltd., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs 16	... 30
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvd Rs. 5	
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 45	1,350
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	16
Nadura Mills	1,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	100
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Mil	500
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Rajpore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	750
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1775
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	320
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs22½	495
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 2	265
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	25
Vaishnunker Lukhmidas Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	
Venishunker Mill Co. Ltd..	900	500	500	dvd Rs 40	410 xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	5
Veteran Mills.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	20
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	400	50	all	dvdR-	
MISCELLANEOUS.			Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs 10	195xd
Back Bay Baths.....	500	50	50	12	35
Bombay Hide & Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation....	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct.	138xd
Do. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,685
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd..	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500		55
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 10	170
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	500		56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn....	[5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Holroyd & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	176	21	373
Karachi Landing	1500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ltd.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 10	135
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Family Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	0	...	60
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	5,000	230	50	12 pr. ct.	118xd
Port Canning Co.....	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	25
Soundy & Co ...	6,000	000	100	25	500
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	1,000	5	24xd
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs 8	300
Telephone Co....	1,500	150	100	1½	156
	2,200	251			27½
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300 x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Arya Bhushan Press Co., Ltd	269	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press Manfg. Co.Ld.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brenlee Cash pore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Broach City Press Co., Ld	[600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg ..	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
Presse Co	500	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum ..	240	460	450	dvd Rs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ltd.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	20
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and Pr. Co. Ltd	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	424
Mofussil Co ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	387½
Munster	000	2,500	all	dvd Rs20	1,250
New Berar.....	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	490
New Indian ...	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	100	600	00	30	165
Sassoon.....	500	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	30	340xd
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	30	395
Sons in Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	
Volkart.....	...	000	—	Rs 80	950
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	640
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	476 1-4

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. do	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 3-32d.
France	3 Do. do.	9d.
Do.	6 Do. do.	8 7-32-2-4
Calcutta	At sight	do.
Do.	30 days	100 1-16
Madras	At sight	...
Do.	30 days	do.
China	30 days	do.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 0-8m., 0-38s. Low water, 5-41m., 6-33s.

P. and O. s.s. Sobraon, with English mails of the 13th inst., due to arrive at daylight.

Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Meadow Street, 2 p.m.

Address to Dr. Miss Coutinho, Sunkersett Hall, Girgaum, 8 p.m.

B. V. A. Cinderella Dance, Apollo Bunder.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana "A" *vs.* Hindu Gymkhana.

Bombay Gymkhana "B" *vs.* 1st Norfolk Regiment.

B, V. A. *vs.* B. B, and C. I. Railway.

Anglo-Indian A. C. *vs.* Government Telegraph C. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 0-8m., 0-38s. Low water, 5-41m., 6-33s.

THE GUN CLUB.—There will be a meet to-day at Love Grove, at 4-30 p.m. (weather permitting).

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION ATHLETIC CLUB.—There will be a cycle run to the Vellard to-night. Members of the above club will meet at the Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 8-45.

THE LATE DR. H. K. TAVERIA.—The meeting convened by the friends and admirers of the late Dr. H. K. Taveria, to adopt measures to perpetuate his memory, will be held this evening, at the Novelty Theatre.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—The Portuguese community of Bombay propose giving this evening an address of welcome to Miss (Dr.) Matilda Coutinho on account of her success in the Medical Colleges of Europe, at Sunkersett Hall, Girgaum.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Tuesday, there were two deaths as Lower Damaun, being one from cholera at one of the gardens of Mr. Damaunwala and another of starvation. On Wednesday there were also two from starvation. Diarrhœa and dysentery are complaints in almost all the houses in Lower Damaun, and the doctors have to take great care to see that the complaints do not by neglect develop into cholera cases.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. K. F. Modi has been appointed to act as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, owing to Mr. Kennedy, the acting incumbent, having proceeded on leave. Mr. V. V. Tilak Assistant Registrar, has been appointed to act as Deputy Registrar in Mr. Modi's place, while Mr. J. L. Britto has been appointed to act as Assistant Registrar.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme, under the direction of Mr. H. G. Dane, Bandmaster, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

Grand March (with two Trios)	Mendelssohn.
Overture	Le Diademe ..... Hermann.
Valse	Wanderlust.
Selection from Op : Erminie	Jacobowski.
Valse	Beauty's Daughters ..... C Lowtalan.
Polka	Pierrot..... N Megone.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of one Bharosa Buldeo, a mendicant, aged about twenty-five years. About a month-and-a-half ago a dog, belonging to a police ramoosee, went mad. The dog was caught and tied up near the stair-case of a chawl at 2ad Koombharwada, where the deceased lived. The deceased went near the animal and tried to touch it when it bit him on the index finger of the right hand. The wound was bandaged and it healed in a week, and deceased went about begging again. About a week ago he exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia, and he was taken by his brother to the J. J. Hospital. His symptoms increased in several general paralysis set in, and he died on Thursday afternoon. A verdict of death from hydrophobia following a bite from a rabid dog was returned by the jury.

INFRINGEMENT OF PLAGUE RULES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable O'Gorman charged Shaikh Adam Abdul Gani with contravention of plague rules, Mr. Yorke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. The case for the prosecution was that the accused had a bundle of clothes, which he was told not to take on board the s.s. Trenton Hall, which left Bombay on the 13th instant. Despite this warning the accused threw it to a friend on board as the ship was leaving the dock. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that several complaints of a similar nature had been made to the Health Officer, and he thought that it was necessary for him to take serious notice of the matter. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Luximon Gainoo, a Hindoo mill-hand, residing in a chawl in the compound of the Bomonji Petit Mill, at Clerk Road, was charged by Inspector Wilkins with keeping a common gaming-house. Twenty-three other Hindus were charged along with the keeper, with gaming with cards and money. In consequence of a certain information previously received Inspectors Wilkins and Jones with a number of policemen, raided the premises, when the accused, about 10 o'clock, on Thursday night, and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate sentenced the keeper of the house to pay a fine of Rs. 75 and the rest, each of Rs. 10 each. The money (Rs. 5-14) found on the ground was ordered to be confiscated.

ROBBING A NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dhondibai, a Hindu woman, was charged by Inspector Brewin, with house-breaking and theft of gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 138, the property of Chimnabai. The complainant and accused were neighbours in a chawl at Parel. On Wednesday afternoon the complainant locked her room and went out. During her absence accused opened the door by means of a duplicate key, and stole the ornaments from a box, which she forced open. When complainant discovered the theft, she reported the matter to the police, and gave the name of the accused on whom she reared her suspicion. The police arrested the accused on the following day at the Elphinstone Road Station and recovered the ornaments from the loft of her room, where she had concealed them. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WOOD SAWYER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Haines Road Cemetery, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, relative to the death of Ananda Succaram, a Hindu, aged about forty or fifty years. The deceased was a wood sawyer and resided at Duncan Road. About ten days ago he was working as a boss at 1st Koombharwada. In the afternoon Ananda was removing a log of wood from a stack, when the log fell on his right hand, causing a wound on the middle finger. The deceased went home, applied some kerosine oil to the injured finger and bandaged it. He remained at home, and about four days ago he had fever. Next day he complained of pain in his jaws and stiffness of the neck, and got spasms all over his body, which increased in severity and he died at noon on Thursday. His remains were conveyed to the Haines Road Cemetery, where the cemetery clerk disallowed cremation, pending the coroner's order. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following a wound accidentally received.

ASSAULT ON A RAILWAY SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case, in which Ernest Catley, W. J. Connell, and William Brett, all Europeans, were charged with opening the level-crossing gate of the Elphinstone Road station, while a train was approaching and obstructing and assaulting a railway servant in the execution of his duty, under Section 124 of the Railway Act of 1890 and Section 353 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute, the accused being defended by Mr. Godfrey Pinhey. It appears that about a week ago, while a train was approaching one of the gates of the Elphinstone Road level-crossing had been closed and the other was about to be closed. The three accused entered the crossing through the open gate and asked the sepoy on duty, to open the one that was shut. This the sepoy refused to do, whereupon the first accused struck the sepoy, opened the gate, and walked out followed by the other accused. When the sepoy asked the first accused for his name, they all turned upon him and assaulted him. The magistrate convicted all the accused and fined Catley Rs. 25 and the others Rs. 15 each.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.—At the Small Causes Court, Mr. Cursetji Manecksji Cursetji, the acting Second Judge, disposed of the suit brought by Dr. Hansraj Morarji against Gungaram Vithaldas and others, for the recovery of Rs. 429 as damages, sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of the defendant's failure to take delivery of five hundred bags of Rangoon rice, known as "Salpan." Vesey Mr. Shankar M. Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Munchasiunker, pleader, represented the defendants. It appeared that the defendants contracted from the plaintiff to purchase 500 bags of rice, per s.s. Ushia. When subsequently asked by the plaintiff to take delivery of the goods, the defendants denied the contract, and stated that they had sold the goods to Shewji Koorji and others. When the latter went to take delivery of the goods, they did not receive them, and hence the defendants alleged that the contract was cancelled. The plaintiff urged that nobody came to take the delivery and said that as the market had gone down the defendants had attempted to back out of the bargain. The goods were sold on defendants' risk by Messrs. Menesse and Co., auctioneers, and damages claimed. His Honour passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

A PARSEE WOMAN DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry at 2ad Dhunji Street, Baharkote, regarding the death of Heerabai, a Parsee woman, aged twenty-three years. The deceased was the daughter of Bejonji Framji Mody, a carpenter, and resided with her maternal grand-father at Tardeo. She was unmarried, and occasionally used to pay visits to her father at 2ad Dhunji Street, Baharkote. At noon, on Thursday, Heerabai took her meals with other members of the family, at her father's place, where she had gone on a visit, and about 2 p.m., she went downstairs to draw water from the well, when, it is alleged, she accidentally overbalanced herself and fell in and was drowned. The accident was not noticed by any one in the house, but shortly afterwards, when her disappearance led to an inquiry about her, one Janaseli Coovery Shroff, a Parsee, who resides on the ground floor, came out and said that he had heard a splash in the well, but did not take any notice of it. On going to the well, the deceased's relatives found a pair of slippers, belonging to the deceased, lying near the parapet wall, and also found two Hindu pitchers were then lowered and discovered the body shortly after. It was stated that deceased was not in any trouble and was happy. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

A DECREE OF LOWER COURT REVERSED.

EMIL SPINNER AND OTHERS *vs.* HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE JEWA.

THEIR Lordships delivered judgment. This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Crowe delivered in favour of the plaintiffs on the 13th December 1899. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,630-0-2, with interest, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant's failure to pay for and take delivery of the goods contracted to be purchased by him on the 8th October 1897, for interest, costs, &c. Mr. Justice Crowe gave judgment in plaintiffs' favour for Rs. 4,725-0-0, with interest and costs, and from that decree the defendant appealed. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw appeared for the appellant and defendant ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Searle, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents, E. Spinner and others.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in giving his decision on the appeal, said that the plaintiffs carried on business as partners in Bombay ; and for some years past, the defendant, a Bombay merchant, had been in the habit of ordering goods from Europe through them. The usual and (so far as the evidence disclosed) with one exception, the invariable practice had been for the defendant to sign a formal document called an indent, printed forms of which were kept by the plaintiffs, and the indent, when duly filled in according to the requirements of the particular case, and signed, defined in detail the rights and obligations of the parties ; and in particular determined the payments, if any, over and above the contract price, to be made by the defendant. In order to help to a clearer perception of the contentions of the parties, his Lordship here referred to that part of Mr. Kreiss' evidence, which explained the character of these payments. Coming to the transaction in the suit, his Lordship said that on the 18th October 1897, the defendant wrote out and handed to Dinanath Bahinath, the plaintiffs' salesman, the document which contained the terms of the offer as mentioned in the plaint. The offer was sent by cable to the plaintiffs' home firm at Manchester, by whom it was accepted, and on the 21st October this acceptance was communicated to the defendant by a letter which his Lordship read. In the meantime, however, the defendant had refused to sign the usual indents ; so in sending the offer home, the plaintiffs departed from their usual practice ; for in reference to this point Dinanath Bahinath had stated :—"Generally the indent form is filled up first and signed before the home firm are communicated with, and that is considered the offer." Why they departed in this instance from their general practice they were not told, nor did the evidence show whether the communication with the home firm was before or after the defendant's refusal to sign the indent. Subsequently the plaintiffs received from the Manchester firm a letter confirming their telegram ; and they thereupon sent to the defendant a confirmatory letter of acceptance. His Lordship, after referring to some letters which passed between the parties said the goods arrived in due course ; and thereupon the plaintiffs maintained that the defendant was bound to take the goods on "Free Bombay harbour and interest" terms ; while the defendant's position was, and throughout had been, that he was ready and willing to take up the goods at 9s. 2d. without having to pay for or bear any charges or interest at all ; and that the 9s. 2d. was an excess price, the goods having been invoiced at 8-11, which he was willing to offer on the understanding that it was to cover all his liabilities. The plaintiffs declining to deliver on the defendant's terms, they in the end sold the goods ; and in this suit they sought to recover the deficiency on the sale together with interest and charges, amounting in all to Rs. 4,630-0-2. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Crowe, who passed a decree in the plaintiffs' favour for Rs. 4,725-0-0 and the costs of the suit ; and from this decree the present appeal was preferred.

THE CONTRACT.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins here read the contract, on which the plaintiffs relied, as it was formulated in the plaint, and proceeded to point out that the defendant did not deny the

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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NOTICE is given that DEFERRED TELEGRAMS are subject to SERIOUS DELAY.

G. L. TOWERS,
Chief Supdt. Tels.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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WE PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE FRAMING AND MOUNTING OF ALL SORTS OF
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A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as, English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.

REAL-GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.

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(THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.)
A SELECT HOTEL
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UNDER ENTIRELY NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.

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Every Room fitted with electric Bells.
Two minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and Gymkhana Club.
The CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA, is well and favourably known for the high-class quality of its management.
N.B.—The CONNAUGHT HOTEL ANNEXE is under precisely the same management and is owned by the same PROPRIETOR.
PESTONJEE D. PUDUMJEE.

CAUTION.
THE PUBLIC are WARNED against PURCHASING LOCKS from the Market Shops, as many have been cheated by the dealers in common Locks under the name of FALSE CHUBB, &c., ; and that the GENUINE CHUBB'S LOCKS could be had from the Undersigned (Sole Agent).

Any person or persons finding any spurious Locks or imitations, may bring them to the Undersigned, who will not only Reward the finder, but will PROSECUTE such dealers.

Common tin boxes painted entirely in black with yellow stripes do not mean in the least degree to be CHUBB'S, which might tend the buyers to purchase simply because they are offered very cheap. It is therefore advisable to PURCHASE CHUBB'S GENUINE articles such as

SAFES, BOXES, LOCKS, &c.,
from the CHUBB'S AGENT.

All Letters, as well as orders will be promptly attended to and despatched with great care.

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SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR
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A. B. C. CODE USED.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or as the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

LONDON, July 26.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....297 11-16 plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£100 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities..262 1-2
Bar Silver in London .....27 13-16 plus 1-16 "
Do in New York .....60 3-8 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris ...25 14—1-2
Do on New York.....4 87/8-4—1-8
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. "

The Bank of England Reserve is 39 per cent. of the liabilities

Extra allotments—
Bills on Calcutta .....Rs. 5,20,000 at 1-3 29-32
" on Madras.....Rs. 1,00,000 at ditto

ARRIVAL.—The s. s. Braunfels has arrived.

CROPS.—The reports of the weather from up-country, have, we are glad to say, been rather more favorable this week. Rain has fallen in Khandeish, Berars, Central India, and latterly in Kathiawar and Gujerat. It is reported in the Bazaar to-day that there was heavy rain at Bhooj, but this has not yet been confirmed. Cotton sowing has been finished in most districts, and although the plants are in some places not very forward, there is room to hope that the crop may still be a fairly good one.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened on Monday with a weaker tendency and the ruling rates were 1s. 3 7-8d for wire and 15-3s. 29-32d. for demand. At one or two Banks however 1-32 better could be done. On Thursday when the result of the Council's allotments was known, and it was seen that the Secretary of State was not willing to let Bills go below 1s. 3 29-32d., the market strengthened, and 1s. 3 29-32d. for wire and 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand were generally obtainable. There has been a good inquiry for wire and demand, August delivery, but it has not been met by the Banks. Re-sales of ready demand were made at 1s. 3 31-32d. and some ready private wire has been placed at 1s. 3 15-16d. The rate for Bills has been steady at 1s. 4 3-16d. and a small amount of ready and August delivery have been placed at this rate, with 6 months sight at 1s. 3 5-16d. to 1s. 3 11-32d. We close steady at the following quotations :—

Bank Wire	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs	170
Japan 30 days' sight	Rs. 148 1-2
Hongkong do.	" 146
Shanghai do.	" 197

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Generally speaking the Government Paper market may be called weak and the tone of the market is unsettled. We opened on Monday at Rs. 94-3, and on Tuesday, improved to Rs. 94-9, the highest rate touched during the week. On Wednesday upon the fall in London securities the market declined to Rs.94-5 and on Thursday upon the further fall in London securities the market fell to Rs. 94-2 but closed at Rs. 94-3. On Friday the market ruled between Rs. 94-1 and 94-2, and closed at the latter rate. The fluctuations during the week have been very few, and the cloudy weather and some drops of rain always strengthened the market. The absence of rain has caused great anxiety to investors but the news of good rain in the Bombay Presidency is likely to improve the market. Next Tuesday is the settlement day when it is supposed that there will be a surplus of about 50 lakhs, which will be easily financed owing to the easiness in the money market. Small clean pieces of 2 1-2 per cent. were sold about 1-2 per cent. over the current quotations for the, large amounts. More than sixty lakhs of Paper, ready and forward were placed during the week under report Money is as easy as it was in last week and the rate of Interest of the Presidency Banks is unchanged Municipal and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at the Previous quotations.

STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.—The Share Market has been weak during the week. Investors are not likely to come forward to take advantage of the low rates for mill shares now ruling, unless they hear of some improvements in the yarn market and news of good rain in the Bombay Presidency. The Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at 123 of xd. while Commercials have changed hands at 57 Press shares are steady at the previous quotations. Miscellaneous shares are in many cases steady. Badhams have changed hands at 138, and Delhi Flour shares at 171. John Roberts shares are quiet at 180. The Bombay Burmah shares have changed hands at 6600 A few transactions in Kemp's and Treacher's have been reported at 375 and 980 respectively, and in Port Cannings at 502 1-2 Some Mill shares have undergone a fall of Rs. 20 to 30, while other shares are almost nominal at previous quotations. The David's, China's, Currimbhoy's and Standard's are 250, 350, 540 and 150 respectively. The Empress and the Imperial's are quoted 250 and 150, while James Greaves and Howard and Bullough shares are unchanged at 380 and 490. Anglo shares have dropped to Rs. 16 without any business. while the Colaba Land Mill shares are quite neglected at 300. The Central's are steady at 1785 and Swadeshi's are quiet at 490. Owing to some news of rain in several parts of Gujerat and Kathiawar, Petits are steady at 1508. The Morarjee shares are steady at 1350. The Ahmedabad Prantej Railway shares have changed hands at 640 and there are sellers at the rate. The Tapti Valley shares are steady at Rs. 476 1-4.

FREIGHTS.—There has been very little doing during the past week, and the market has been much firmer from owner's point of view. Shippers have in consequence been compelled to pay 6d. more for their immediate requirements. The scarcity of produce however combined with the high prices asked have stopped fresh business. The s.s. Clan Chisholm offered to fill here but not getting her rates left for Madras. The "Madagascar" has filled up with cotton for Havre at 17/- and leaves in a day or two. Relets for Antwerp have been done a 14s. 6d. for August shipments, The Rubattino has booked seeds for Genoa at 11s.

COALS.—The market has been very firm all through the week for ready and near coal, and although no large volume of business has been put through rates have been well maintained. The demand has in fact been a much bigger demand than could have been met by sellers. There has been also a good inquiry for better descriptions of country coal delivery 1901, but buyers' ideas are below sellers and no business has resulted. Some small lots of Deshargaon for August delivery were placed at Rs. 14-8, a line of Scotch Coal Nimmo's Longrigg ex City of Lucknow, but not finding buyers at better than Rs. 18 was taken by Government at a price which is supposed to be Rs. 19. Bird's Navigation was done at Rs. 13-12 for delivery 1901, and Muir's at Rs. 14-4 for near delivery. The market closes firm to-day with few if any transactions reported.

WHEAT.—This market has been very sensitive during the week, fluctuating according to the weather advices from up-country, or indications of rain here in Bombay. The business has however been merely of a local character between speculators or for local consumption. We close quieter at Rs. 5-6-6 July and Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 5-8-6 August-September for White Delhi. We quote new crop, April-May delivery, at Rs. 5-2-6.

LINSEED.—Very little business has been done in this article during the week, owing entirely to the absence of stocks and to the small arrivals. We close quiet but steady at last weeks rates, say Rs. 10-4 to Rs. 10-5 buyers.

CASTORSEED.—The market has ruled active and a considerable business has been done at Rs. 41 or about Re. 1. over last week's rate, at which price we close firm.

RAPESEED.—Has been neglected. We quote Brown Cawnpore Rs. 7-6 to 7-7, Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 7-12 to 7-13 nominal

POPPYSEED.—Has ruled rather steadier this week, and business has been done at Rs. 8-8 at which there are still buyers, sellers however asking Rs. 8-9.

GINGELLY.—Nothing doing with the exception of some small business for local consumption. The stocks being exhausted, exporters take no interest in this article.

Receipts for the week :—

Wheat	... ...	cwts.	70,178
Linseed	... ...	"	3 887
Rapeseed	... ...	"	5,297
Gingelly	... ...	"	119
Castorseed	... ...	"	12,344
Poppyseed	... ...	"	6,297

COTTON.—During the past week the business done in this market has been on a small scale, the greater portion of the purchases reported having been made by exporters for the continent. The inquiry from Local Mills, although still very small, has slightly improved, owing to the better news from China. From Japan also there has been a slightly improved demand, and business has been put through for that market at better rates. In New Crop very few transactions are reported but the feeling is better most of the dealers being rather buyers than sellers. Orders to buy Broach and Bengals have also been received from up-country constituents. The market has been steady to-day, with sales of about 1,000 bales ready cotton reported, chiefly of Bengals and Berar descriptions. For New Crop we quote Broach good 25 March at Rs. 228, and Bengals fully-good, 25 January at Rs. 188.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb.
	Rs.	C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	208	4 1-4
do. F. G	193	4 1-16
do. 15-25 January 1901	188	3 29-32
do. Good	193	3 31-32
Belatee, Fine	215	4 3-8
do. F. G.	210	4 9-32
Khandesh, F. G.	210	4 9-32
Oomra, F. G.	215	4 13-32
S. G. Dharwar, Good	231	4 23-32
Western	215	4 3-8
Broach Good, 15-25 March 1901	228	4 11-16

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull, Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 25-32d. 1 1-16. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·35	5·30	4·46	4·35
—4	—4	—1	—1

In New York—
Receipts at the Ports.....1,000 bales.
" Last year.....1,000 "
Exports to Great Britain .....9,000 "
" to Continent .....1,000 "
Mid.-Uplands .....10 1-16—1-16
Futures, month of August .....9·25—3
" " of December .....8·23—2

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1900 Bales	1899. Bales	1898 Bales.
For the week	2,999	10,152	5,718
From 1st Jan. to 26th July	542,533	16,60,195	15,19,497
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,945	1,811	2,387
From 1st Jan. to 26th July	91,153	473,77	412,159
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	157	15,491	13,467
From 1st Jan. to 26th July	161,911	352,511	293,736

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for the week	70,178	105,599	23,351
Do from 1st Jan. to26th July	13,41,373	3,987,242	7,076,891
Linseed for the week	3,887	16,440	23,261
Do from 1st Jan. to 26th July	622,137	1,797,529	1,897,575
Rapeseed for the week	5,297	44,950	56,450
Do from 1st Jan. to 26th July	528,75	1,56,818	1,501,488
Gingelly for the week	119	1,461	5,304
Do from 1st Jan. to 26th July	93,818	1,012,365	1,152,242

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1900 cwts.	1899 cwts.	1898. cwts
Wheat for the week...	.....	87,034	9,640
Do. from Jan. 1 to July 26	8	2,551,734	5,303,991
Linseed for the week...	20,168	32,009	90,195
Do. from Jan. 1 to July 26	652,564	1,738,576	1,866,527
Rapeseed for the week	4,017	73,337	60,006
Do. from Jan. 1 to July 26	759,687	1,406,337	1,435,455
Gingellyseed for the week	.....	1,999	4,579
Do. from Jan. 1 to July 26	1,191,710	1,334,400	1,332,231

PIECE GOODS.—The market has been steady with a very fair demand for ready considering the time of the year, and prices have in consequence slightly improved. This improvement seems likely to continue as the reports of rain in the districts have been pretty general during the last few days. For forward delivery however no business can be done at present owing to the great difference ruling between home price and the Bazaar rates.

Current quotations of local made piece-goods and Yarns on Friday, 27th July, 1900 :—

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET :—Quiet.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as.cts.as.cts
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	7·00 to 7·50
Do	21 to 31	30 to 24	4 to 7	6·75 to 7·50
Long Cloths	36 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Do	45 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Domestics	18 to 27	30 to 66	3 to 16	6·75 to 7·50
Do	27 to 36	67 to 72	14 to 26	6·75 to 7·25
Chuddars	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6·50 to 7·00
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6·50 to 7·00
Plain Dhoties	29 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Red Bordered Dhoties	29 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	7·00 to 7·75
Sooti Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7·50 to 8·00
Checks	27 to 27	10	5 to 8	8·50 to 9·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	10	8 to 13	6·50 to 7·00
Towells and Napkins (Different sizes)	.....	.....	.....	7·00 to 7·50

YARN.

MARKET :—Strong with an upward tendency

Twist	No.	6s Mule.	As.
"	8s	"	4 1-4 " 4 1-2 per lb.
"	10s	"	4 1-2 " 4 5-8 "
"	12s	"	4 3-4 " 5 1-8 "
"	16s	"	5 " 5 1-4 "
"	20s	"	5 1-2 " 6 "
"	24s	"	6 1-4 " 6 1-2 "
"	30s	"	6 1-2 " 7 "
"	40s	"	7 1-8 " 8 "

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to-day compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season.

Growths.	Yesterday. Cwts.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week.	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st. 1900.	1899.	October 1st. 1899.	1898.
Khandeish,	325	93	171	66998	311319	110823	408780
Barsee and Nagur	...	...	...	31340	115155	41610	124019
Berar	...	...	33	75917	417950	127762	611434
Total Oomras	325	93	171	174255	904124	280195	1144233
Hingunghat	...	...	...	5646	9822	7645	12469
Dhollera	...	...	...	25895	276341	55371	315913
Broach	...	...	...	18665	119147	40976	121830
Comptas & Dharwar	418	119	872	58355	110839	71473	122231
Westerns	...	...	318	23147	13541	25747	10112
Bengals	...	...	60	180160	217758	32223	25514
Sind	...	...	...	18659	6344	24196	6651
Persian	...	...	...	10417	191	11931	259
American	...	...	...	14847	2139	15713	2872
Egyptian	...	...	351	8034	283	11589	2933
Other Sorts	710	203	297	4414	19	5608	22
Total	1453	415	2099	542533	1660198	575362	2003360

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Total day's Receipts	Total Receipts for the week	Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1900	Total Receipts for same period in 1899
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	10005	70178	1351373	3987242
Linseed	152	3887	622327	1797529
Rapeseed	1273	5297	528375	1365818
Gingellyseed	23	119	93-778	1012230
Poppyseed	674	6297	401503	498770
Groundnuts	13	608	39207	131460
Castorseed	1008	12544	328053	603509
Rice	117137	317105	988537	2176969
Myrabollams	352	1179	259054a	b.....

a Since 1st April, 1900.
b Not recorded.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-1
Crowns	" 3-4
Austrian Dollars	" 1-3-4
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	"
Bar Silver	" 58-12d. , 59 1d.
Gold Leaf	" 1-62
Jar Gold, English (23 touch)	" 23-1-0
Bar Australian	" 24-8
Jar Bombay	" 2-3
a Paksa	" 20

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced	94-3
Municipal per cent, Debentures Loans Rs)	
New French 3 per cent. Rente	
City of Paris Loan	
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	98-12

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.
Good Bhownugar 4 13-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	92 1-2
Bar Silver	27 13-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £31,600,000, Increase £100,000 ; Public Deposits £9,800,000, Decrease £700,000 ; Other Deposits £39,900,000, Increase £1,000,000 ; Other Securities £28,200,000 ; Decrease £200,000 ; Notes and Gold £19,300,000. Increase £400,000. The Bank's reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

Specie Shipment :—Silver to Bombay £ 80,000. Silver to Hongkong £ 5,0000.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay, via Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

COLOMBO, JULY 27.

The German mail steamer Print Henrich from from Bremen arrived.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.
By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GODFREY—July 19, at Sweet Home, Mussoorie, the wife of E C Godfrey, Assistant Opium Agent, Etah, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEES—NICHOLETTS July 19, at Gulmarg, Kashmir, Charles Henry Brownlow Lees, 1st Sikhs, to Violet Mary, daughter of H S Nicholetts, late Berar Commission, and Avenbury, Herefordshire.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—July 20, at Malakand, Captain George Patrick Campbell, 25th Punjab Infantry.
SPENCE—July 17, at Sialkot Cantonment, from the effects of a carbuncle, William Walter Spence, Military Pensioner, aged 78 years, 7 months and 3 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900.

THE thrice-fortunate downpour of rain at Ahmedabad in the last two days relieves the anxieties, settling into despair, that weighed upon the afflicted province of Gujerat. If the rain continue all may yet be well, and Bombay may look forward to a cotton supply which will do much to bring back to the Bombay mills some measure of prosperity. On the other hand if the rains again fail over large areas, the belief is that the remnant of cattle, now alive, must perish, and a third of the population will be unable to survive the ordeal, whatever the Government may organise or whatever measures they may accomplish. The unhappy complications in China have put an end to whatever hopes may have been entertained of a revival in the demand for cotton yarn in the great markets of that Empire. Already Bills of Lading are burdened with five per cent. war premium for three months only. Telegrams are being received daily ordering Bombay firms to withhold their goods as there is no market in China as matters now stand. According to international law, a declaration of war puts an end to business or other intercourse between the subjects of belligerent Powers. As six European Powers have verbally declined to consider themselves at war with the Chinese Government, "though a state of war undoubtedly exists," there is just the possibility that a peaceful solution may be found. As, however, the Powers are sending troops to the north of China, and the Russian Minister of War has been spoken of as Generalissimo of the Allies, the maintenance of peace cannot be calculated upon. The eastern trade of the world will be dislocated by a war far more serious in every respect than any that has yet been waged against the Celestial Empire. One thing is certain ; war will, for the time being, be the ruin of the Bombay mill industry.

"THE Rise of the Mahratta Power," by Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade (Punalkar and Co., Bombay) has for its object to present a view of the history of that people from the Indian standpoint, to remove misapprehension as to the moral and political lessons of the story, and to enlist the sympathies of the representatives of the British Power in the fortunes of its worsted rival. A second volume, deferred so that full advantage may be taken of the mine of information in the 22,000 pages of the Diaries of the Peishwas recently made accessible, will describe the progress of the Confederacy until its sway extended from Delhi to Tanjore and it made the Mogul Empire its tributary. Mr. Ranade shows very clearly that the Mahratta Power was not a mere accident due to any chance combination of circumstances, or even to the military and administrative genius of the great Shivaji. Its success was due to the working of a spiritual, social and political upheaval, in many respects resembling the religious ferment rampant about the same time which rent Europe in twain and led to the reformation and the regrouping of States. After two centuries of varying fortune the Confederacy which had very nearly achieved the marvellous feat of substituting a Hindu Power for the Mahomedan domination, the Mahrattas succumbed to the superior organisation and greater resources of the British. The author is not discouraged by the ultimate failure ; the effort was in itself an education in the highest virtue. Mr. Ranade piously hopes that it may have been in the wisdom of Providence a preparatory discipline to cement the union of Indian races under British guidance. He fully realises that those who have derived their impressions from English historians fail to see any moral significance in the story of the rise and fall of a free-booting Power, that thrived by plunder and adventure, and only succeeded because it was the most cunning and adventurous among those who helped to dismantle the Mogul Empire when the death of Aurungzebe left it with exhausted resources, and foiled and dejected armies. Even Mr. Grant Duff speaks of the "turbulent predatory spirit" bursting forth into a spreading flame at the contentions of their Mahomedan conquerors. It may be said at once that such a view is wholly superficial, taking no account of the fact that in the Twenty Years War waged by Aurungzebe to subjugate the Deccan, the Mahrattas, driven by the first fury of the invasion from their hill fortresses and pressed by vast armies led by the Emperor in person, lost neither heart nor hope. They spread themselves over the plains, levying tribute on the Mogul provinces, and finally recovered nearly the whole of their fastnesses and beating back the invader by dint of their indefatigable activity and wonderful mobility. They plundered the Grand Mogul's tent, and were very near taking him prisoner. The animating spirit in that life-and-death struggle was a proud resolve that the Mahratta should not be brought under the Mahomedan yoke and the Hindu religion proscribed in Maharasthra.

The geographical configuration of the Mahratta country made it possible for a hardy and abstemious people to play a great part and defend themselves against armies largely outnumbering their own. The climate is far more bracing than that of the valleys of the Ganges and the Indus. The Sahyadri range running north and south, the Vindhya and Satpura ranges from east to west, throw out smaller ranges, the water-shed of many rivers. The Ghauts and the country generally is dotted with solitary kopjes, the military value of which we have been recently taught to appreciate by our experiences in South Africa. The population is of mixed race, Aryan and Dravidian elements being pretty equally blended. The base of the language is Dravidian, the growth and structure being Aryan. In religion they have never accepted the extreme Brahmin view that a man is a saint or otherwise by birth. They are heterodox rather than orthodox in many respects, and, as we shall presently see, there is always a disposition to arrive at a compromise between caste requirements and the exigencies of life. The Mahrattas were in evidence long before the birth of Sivaji. Many of the leaders took service now with one, and now with another of the Mahomedan Kingdoms of the Deccan. It was Sivaji's mission to weld the clans into a Confederacy and inspire them with a determination to get rid of any form of Mussulman supremacy. In this he was conspicuously successful. He extended his rule by force or policy over wide areas. He survived many vicissitudes ; even when kept a prisoner in Delhi, he laid his plans for the recovery of all he had lost. When he escaped, concealed in a basket of sweet-meats carried on a man's head, he resumed the war with fierce energy, and recovered well-nigh all that he had lost. The Mussulmans denounced him as a free-booter, but the Native chroniclers ascribe the deliverance he had accomplished to the earth, in the symbol of a cow, supplicating help from the Creator. The Divinity promised to appear on earth in a new incarnation—that of Sivaji. Like Cromwell in similar circumstances, when a single false step might prove the ruin of all his hopes, Sivaji gave himself up to prayer, and waited for inspiration from above before taking any action. He was ably supported by men of exceptional energy and a faith equal to his own. There was a charm about his personality, the author tells us, that even those who were his enemies and whom he defeated on the battle-field, became his trusted followers. His chief Admiral was a Mahomedan who fought the Sidis and Moguls at sea. When Bijapur and Golconda were unwisely crushed by Shah Jehan, the disbanded Mahomedan soldiery and troopers entered Sivaji's service and fought for the Mahratta cause. He had the satisfaction of obtaining from the Mogul Emperor a full recognition of the new Mahratta Power. His talent for administration was as pronounced as that for war. He was free from prejudices. As long as the Mahomedan rulers did not invade the Deccan to subdue the Mahrattas, he was prepared to act with them. He gave powerful help to the Kings of Bijapur against the Mogul, but that did not prevent him going to Delhi to make his submission and become one of the nobles of the Empire. The organisation of his cabinet of eight, by which the affairs of the kingdom were administered, has been dwelt upon in Mr. Ranade's interesting introduction to the "Diaries of the Peishwas." As long as Sivaji's system and tradition continued operative, a period of well-nigh a hundred years, all went well. Their abandonment was the beginning of the end.

By a happy inspiration a valuable paper on certain Mahratta chronicles by the late Mr. Justice Telang becomes the thirteenth chapter of the present volume. Mr. Telang had the opportunity of examining some of the chronicles which Grant Duff had consulted when writing his History and some other documents which were not seen by the historian. They show the attitude of the State towards the social and religious concerns of the people. Like some other monarchs, Sivaji was the religious as well as the civil head of his kingdom. He appointed one of his eight ministers to exercise ecclesiastical powers, and to ordain punishment after due enquiry as to what was and was not in accordance with religious law. It was his duty to countersign documents issued by the Sovereign, establishing rules of conduct, declaring the civil and criminal law and prescribing penances. In a rescript issued in 1716 by the Raja of Kolhapur, it was laid down that it was one of the duties of a king of men to destroy impiety and increase piety among his subjects, and thus attain happiness in a future life. Heretical opinions were to be stamped out, after full inquiry, so that none might be led into evil courses. These duties were enforced with rigour. The Prabus having complained that the Brahmins interpolated new verses into the sacred writings to lower the status of the Prabu caste, an order was issued that the Brahmins were not to do anything new, nor to break anything old. A Brahmin having been converted to Mahomedanism, and afterwards taken back into the fold by certain Brahmins, the Peishwa declared this to be an unwarrantable proceeding. Many Brahmins refusing to eat with the offenders, an officer of Government went down and commanded the excommunicated and the others to sit down to dinner together. The result was that all the Brahmins of that district, who had nothing to do with the matter, were ordered to do penance under the supervision of two Government agents. In October, 1800, when it was discovered that one of the attendants in the Peishwa's palace, supposed to be a Brahmin, was in fact a man of low caste, the man and all the Brah

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Chinese advices from Peking, dated 18th instant, state that the Ministers were then well, and that the Tsung-li-Yamen had memorialised the Emperor to have the Ministers escorted to Tientsin.

CONCENTRATION OF THE CHINESE.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Chinese are concentrating ten miles north of Tientsin.

The Russian and Japanese cavalry are keeping in close touch with them.

THE EXPORT OF ARMS TO CHINA.

A decree issued by the French Government prohibits the export of arms to China and contiguous countries.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The mail steamer Rome to-day took 12 officers and 270 men for China, principally artillerymen.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR OFF SHANGHAI.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Admiral Seymour with seven war-ships has arrived at Shanghai.

LETTER FROM SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Shanghai states that a letter has been received from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated Peking, 6th instant, in which he says that the authorities are not assisting the foreigners, and that three of the Legations are standing. Sir Claude says he hopes to be able to hold out for a fortnight, but that if hard pressed only for four days at the utmost.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENT.

The transport Vadala has arrived at Hongkong.

THE ATTITUDE OF JAPAN.

THE one topic of the hour, writes the "Japan Herald," of June 29, is the crisis in China. Japan seems to have at length made up her mind to face the situation in a practical manner, and to that end is preparing to mobilise an army of some 20,000, and has decided to appropriate ¥50,000,000 to meet the necessary outlay. The conspicuous part played by the Japanese contingent in the capture of the Taku forts appeals strongly to the patriotic spirit of the nation, and the late Captain Hattori who fell in the assault, already figures as a sort of popular hero. There is discernible, at the same time, a very marked sentiment of regret that it should fall to the lot of this country to assist in the subjugation of the Chinese Empire, for in spite of Chinese mob outrages and the cowardly murder of Mr. Sugiyama, the Japanese refuse to entertain bitter feelings towards their vanquished enemy—which, after all, is not surprising, considering the extent of Japan's intellectual obligation to the Middle Kingdom. Numerous transports and warships have already sailed for Taku. The Japanese press keeps singularly calm and level-headed in the face of the sensational events in China, nor do the more influential papers seem disposed to adopt the suggestion from foreign sources, that Japan should despatch an overwhelming force to the scene of action. The Nippon is especially cold-blooded. It refuses to see in the affair at Taku any substantial ground for the belief that there is going to be an upheaval in the Far East, and is inclined to attribute the action of the Chinese more to sudden excitement than to any concerted plot. The "Jiji" while recognising the necessity for co-operation with the Powers, warns the Government not to allow Japan to be made a cat's-paw, or in other words, in the "Jiji's" opinion, Japan's military quota should not be more than sufficient to deal effectively with the situation. The "Kokumin" and the "Keiza" voice similar views. They urge that Japan should not do more than the other powers, from which somewhat ambiguous utterance, we infer those papers' meaning to be that Japan's military quota should not exceed that of the other Powers.

It is reported that Captain L. A. E. Ollivant, Royal Fusiliers, temporarily attached to the Wei-hai-wei Regiment, was killed in the fighting at Tientsin. Captain Ollivant is the eldest son of Sir Charles Ollivant, Member of Council, Bombay.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The transport Muttra, which was timed to sail for China with the No. 2 Cooly Corps, on the 30th instant, will not now sail till further orders, owing to defects in her machinery. The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive left the Government Dock yesterday, and is now lying in the stream. The transport City of Cambridge is expected here on Wednesday or Thursday next, with about 952 bhistees on board from Durban. On arrival the bhistees will be landed at the Prince's Dock. The City of Cambridge will sail for China on or about 8th August next, with the No. 4 Cooly Corps on board. The hospital-ship Carthage was moved to P shed from the K shed yesterday, and she will probably sail on the 3rd proximo. The transport Formosa is expected here on the 5th proximo with about 900 bhistees from South Africa.

The undermentioned is the establishment of the Hospital-ship Carthage:—British Section—Captain C. G. Spencer, R.A.M.C., in charge, Assistant Surgeon E. J. Noronha, Nursing Sisters A. M. Waterhouse and Hill, Pack Store Sergeant F. Ripton, 1st Norfolk Regiment; Nursing Orderlies Private Townsend, E. Lang, E. Attison and S. Hand, 1st Norfolk Regiment, and seven men, Army Hospital Corps. Native Section—Major W. A. Sykes, I.M.S., in charge; Captain W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, I.M.S.; three hospital assistants, one havildar, ten regimental orderlies and thirteen men of the Commissariat Department.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, JULY 27.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton presented the Indian Budget. He said that the famine expenditure had turned the surplus into a deficit and he had, therefore, arranged to issue three millions sterling, the balance of a former loan, and if that was not sufficient until October, he would confidently appeal for imperial assistance.

Lord George Hamilton in his Indian Budget speech, last night, commended the courage of the famine-stricken and praised the officials who looked after them. He hoped that the calamity would increase the mutual regard among all classes and felt confident that when the cloud had passed over, we should be in such a position that we ought to be able to remit taxation.

LATER.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Souttar, Member for Dumfriesshire, moved that a generous grant be made to India.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that the Indian officials stated that assistance was not required and that a grant would impair the responsibility of the Indian Government.

Mr. Balfour said that when India demanded assistance she would obtain it.

The motion was eventually rejected by 112 against 65 votes.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

FURTHER FIGHTING.

LONDON, JULY 27.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Balmoral, [45 miles east of Pretoria and 20 short of Middleburg] 25th instant, states that General Alderson yesterday attacked the enemy and General French turning their left they fled.

General French and General Hutton are now pausing.

General Hunter attacked the enemy's position, south of Bethlehem, on the 23rd and 24th, but the attack failed. Our casualties were fifty. On the 25th, however, Hunter returned to the attack and gained the key of the position.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Cup:—

Skopos	1
Kleon	2
Cutaway	3

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE ASHANTI RISING.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Colonel Willcocks has captured the Ashanti war camp at Kokofu and has been promoted to the rank of Colonel for his services.

THE RUMOURED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JULY 27.

At the annual dinner of the Royal College of Surgeons, last night, Lord Rosebery referred to the rumours of an early dissolution of Parliament.

Lord Salisbury disavowed any knowledge of the same.

A MEETING OF LIBERAL LEADERS.

At a meeting held of the Liberal leaders to consider last Wednesday's division when only 35 Liberals abstained with Sir Campbell-Bannerman from voting and forty voted with the majority.

Sir Campbell-Bannerman declared that a repetition of this mutiny would probably lead to his resignation.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Young, I. M. S., receives an extension of service and officiates in the administrative grade, vice Colonel Bookey, on field service.

Captain Davies, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is posted for special service in China, vice Edwards, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

The Bhisties sent from India to South Africa are now on their way back to Bombay. On arrival they will go to Deolali, where the corps will be broken up and men despatched to their homes.

POONA, JULY 27.

The Government of India have decided that families of all native soldiers who, while employed on plague duty, may die of plague should be treated as regards family pension in the same way as if soldiers, had died on foreign service and that the charge will be borne by military estimates.

INCREASE OF TRANSPORTS.

A beginning is being made in the direction of increasing transport with each unit, British and Native, in the Indian Army for the carriage of reserved rations in the field, the Government of India having sanctioned an addition of eight extra mules to the regimental transport of each Infantry Battalion, three extra to each Mountain Battery, and two each extra to Sapper Companies and Field Hospitals.

THE CROP SUMMARY.

A telegram from Ahmedabad to-day reports that rain is falling, but the crop summary describes the position both in Gujarat and Kathiawar as intensely grave. It seems the remainder of cattle continue to die off and things have gone so bad that small showers are worse than useless since they only increase unhealthiness, though two or three inches of rain before the end of the month would enable crops to be still raised and would save the situation. In the Punjab green grass is reported to be springing up in consequence of the recent rains, but cattle are still dying of starvation in the Rohtak district. In the Central Provinces the condition of young crops is reported to be excellent but the numbers, under relief, have gone up by 125,000 owing no doubt to the people returning to Government works after sowing their fields. The Meteorological Reporter states that a slight change for the better has set in and there is a feeble flow of moist air into Gujarat and Rajputana, which has caused light showers to fall over these regions. In the period from 1st June to 26th July, normal rains have been received in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Malabar, Bombay and Madras, while in the North-West Provinces, Berar, the Central Provinces, Sind and Rajputana the total fall has been in considerable and in the Punjab, Gujarat and Central India in large defect. During the past week the total rainfall in Burma has been about one-third, in the North-West Provinces one-half, in the Punjab one-eight, in Bombay two-thirds, in Gujarat and Central India one-third, and in Sind and Rajputana one-fifth of the normal amount.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bignell, Meywar Bhil Corps, officiates as Colonel-on-Staff, Nusseerabad.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A notification is published imposing upon all gun-owners an obligation to report any loss or theft of their weapons to the police.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

A notification is published vesting fifteen lakhs of rupees received from the Maharaja of Jaipur in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowment. The fund will be known as the "Indian People Famine Trust." It will be managed by a board, composed of twelve persons appointed by the Government of India and by the various local administrations, one person will be appointed by the Maharajah of Jaipur.

Twenty-six officers of the Indian Medical Service, in civil employ in Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies are granted to military duty. Those from Bombay are:—Captains A. W. King, Baines and G. O. Sealy.

It is notified that quarantine against Persian land arrivals from Rowanduz to Zarbatia is abolished.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.

FALL OF FOUR INCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 27.

Tuesday and to-day rain fell slowly and steadily. The weather is still cloudy. There has been a fall of nearly four inches in all. Prospects are fair if they continue. Sowing has commenced.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Victoria, with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Suez, at 10-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 26th inst.

ADEN, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, with the homeward mails of the 21st instant, arrived at Aden, at 11-30 a.m., to-day.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

Captain Davis, Royal Irish Regiment, officiating Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, is posted to Nasirabad.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Conchman, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Deesa District.

The undermentioned Officer has passed tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Merriman, 27th Bombay Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer has qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd-Lieutenant Smith, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

Sub-Conductor Rowlands, Bombay Unattached List, is directed to proceed to Colombo, at public expense, to take up the appointment of Quartermaster to the Boer prisoners' camp.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Norfolk Regiment, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant Annesley, for 12 months, on medical certificate, out of India. Indian Subordinate Medical Department—1st Class, Assistant Surgeon Braganza, 6 months, on medical certificate, in India; 4th Class, Assistant Surgeon Robert, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

Extension of leave has been granted to the following:—Royal West Kent Regiment, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant Hickson, to the 24th December, on medical certificate, out of India.

THE JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

Two more matches were played to-day before a large attendance. The first match was played between the Poona Gymkhana, composed of Messrs. Cautley, Barker, Tippsett, and Colonel Onslow (back); and the Gunners represented by Captains Sandys, Bond, Kaye, and Mr. Grayson, (back).

First Chukker.—Crossing sticks the Gunners got on and carried the ball near the goal, where a scramble followed, and Kaye, after a short run, scored a goal. The Poona Gymkhana next attacked the Gunners' goal, and tried to send the ball between the sticks, but it went wide. The Gunners next carried the ball into the Gymkhana goal but was saved by Colonel Onslow. The Gunners at this stage forced their play and Bond scored a goal. Grayson immediately put in a subsidiary.

Second Chukker.—The scratch Gymkhana team went practically to pieces before the combination of the Gunners, which was admired much. A third goal was soon added. After great difficulty a subsidiary was scored by the Gymkhana. Score: Gunners, three goals and one subsidiary, to Poona Gymkhana, one subsidiary.

Third Chukker.—The game was started near the Poona Gymkhana goal, where the ball had gone out. Kaye scored another subsidiary. The Gymkhana made good effort to force their pace with some neat passing, but were unsuccessful. Kaye added another goal. Score: Gunners four goals and two subsidiaries to Gymkhana, one subsidiary.

Fourth Chukker.—Gymkhana had better luck in this chukker and began well by forcing their pace. Barker finding an opening scored a goal. The Gymkhana were decidedly mounted on faster ponies who were answering well. Score: Gunners, four goals and two subsidiaries to Poona Gymkhana, one goal and one subsidiary.

Fifth Chukker.—Colonel Onslow, within a few seconds scored a goal. They were pressed again but Grayson drove the ball out.

The Gunners won the match by four goals and two subsidiaries to the Gymkhana two goals and one subsidiary.

The second match was played between the Government House Team and Poona Horse. Captains Pollard, Greig, Greville and Wood (back) represented the former, and Messrs. MacConnaghy, Molloy, Risaldar Moolsing and Duffedar Gulam Hussein (back) the latter. Umpire, Major Welman.

First Chukker.—Moolsing was able to set the ball in motion but Greig managed to knotch a subsidiary. The Government House Team again asserted themselves and a goal was scored by Wood. This looked bad for the Poona Horse, but Molloy relieved the despondency by hitting a subsidiary. On resuming play Mulsing showed out and added a goal. The Poona Horse next continued to press, but the Government House party got away with the ball, and Greville, leading, was on the point of scoring but Mulsing saved it. Play then was transferred to the other side and Greig scored a goal. Score: Government House, two goals and one subsidiary to Poona House, one goal and one subsidiary.

Second Chukker.—At the commencement the ball hovered about Poona Horse goal, and several times was sent out; Greig, however, hit the ball clean to the posts and added another goal. The Poona Horse struggled gamely to keep the ball out of the Government House Team who were playing a defensive game. Score: Government House three goals and one subsidiary to Poona Horse, one goal and one subsidiary.

Third Chukker.—A foul was given against the Government House Team and nothing daunted Wood afterwards notched a subsidiary, and after a long shot added another goal. A counter-attack followed and just on the point of scoring another goal Mulsing with a grand dash came up and saved it. Score: Government House, four goals and two subsidiaries to Poona Horse, one goal and one subsidiary.

Fourth Chukker.—Mulsing led away, however Wood saved the charge. Greig next getting possession of the ball scored a goal. At the close another goal was made by Pollard.

The Government House Team won the match by six goals and two subsidiaries to Poona Horse one goal and two subsidiaries.

A POINT OF LAW.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slator, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Mann charged Mrs. Giffard, of Wellington House, Merewether Road, with keeping a boarding-house without license and thereby infringing Section 11 of Act 48 of 1860.

Mr. Spencer, pleader, who appeared for the defendant, said the question at issue in the case was a technical one. The matter had been placed before the Commissioner of Police, who had some conversation about it with Mr. Vernon, who represented the lady in the matter. The question was whether private boarding-houses conducted by ladies should be put on the same footing as the Irani eating-houses, or whether they should be exempted from the license.

Superintendent Saunderson said the object of the Police was to get the decision of the court in the matter. The house kept by the defendant was not a hotel or a place of public resort where any person could get meals at any time.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, held that no license was required in regard to this particular class of boarding-houses. Under the Act a license was necessary in the case of a coffee-house, eating-house, boarding-house, or lodging-house, or any place of public resort. This place could not be said to be a house of public resort, because the boarders were kept by private arrangement between the parties. He dismissed the case.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain R. H. Gordon will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden, with English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Annan Mr W C
Alves Mr, Mrs and infant
Bowman Mr E V
Brown Mr F
Baird Mr James
Birch Mr L H P
Bolton Mr and Mrs
Berrington Mr
Brook Poor Mr and Mrs and infant
Bernard Mr and Mrs F G
Bettesworth Mr and Mrs 2 children and infant
Boland Mr G
Boosey Mr
Chambers Dr G A
Crowther Rev F N
Carmichael Mrs
Coath Mr D
Coelho Mr S
Coles Mr H E
Calford Mr J
Cooper Mr and Mrs
Craythorn Mr
Cooper Mr
Clarke Mr C A
Dias Mr J G
Daroowalla Mr
Deans Mr R R
Farrell Mr and Mrs H J
Fry Mr and Mrs T D & child
Farn Mr
Falkner Miss
Grant Col S
Griffin Mr H D
Goery Rev R H D
Gordon Mr and Mrs W E
Guilding Mrs and nurse
Gale Lt E S
Hurford Miss A
Harman Mr J M
Holme Mr A T I G S
Hamilton Mr A E
Hamilton Mr R E
Jarrad Mr E D
James Mahomed Shah
James Mr
Kaye Mr E
Kelly Major A J, R E
Kennedy Mr P
Kett Mr
Lobgden Lt A J
Linahan Mr
Langley Mr A
Moss Mr L S
Murray Mr Alexander
Muir Mr
Messent Mr P G
Macnaughten Miss
Macintosh Mr and Mrs A R
Muirhead Mr J A
Millar Mr
Mawhood Mr
Paul Mr W W
Penrose Lieut Col E R
Powers Mr
Phipps Miss L H
Reynolds Mr W G
Ricketts Mrs, 2 children and infant
Shields Mr J C
Stanton Major and Mrs
Stavordale Lord
Smith Mrs Stanley
Stevens Mr C
Stone Mr W
Shewen Mr
Southerland Mr W
Thomas Mr W J
Tulloch Mrs J A S and infant
Tremenheere Mr and Mrs J H
Thomas Mr and Mrs H J
Taylor Mr
Thomas Mr and Mrs
Windle Mr O H
Williams Capt C S
Walker Mr J
Williams Mr G R C
Watson Mrs W A
Woodward Mr
Yeates Mr P K

TABLE TALK

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JULY 6.

THERE seems to be a good deal of "feeling"—to use the poetic language of the day—in certain circles about the Bill on the Sale of Drink to Children. The objectors to the decision of the Government, which hangs it up for a year or so, assume that the bill will promote the cause of temperance. But will it? For my own part I see no possibility of making people temperate by Act of Parliament or by any laws whatever, short of the drastic remedy of stopping altogether the manufacture and importation of wine, spirits, beer, and every other intoxicating drink. The bill, it is said, will keep children away from the contaminating influence of the public-house; but the public-house opens upon the street; and the street is the haunt, club room, play-ground of the children; all the contaminating sights and sounds of the public-house are the children's close companions from the time they begin to run about. To keep them away from this contamination we must either shut the public-houses or keep the children out of the street. But, it is said, when children go to fetch the beer they are apt to taste it and so imbibe a love for it. Quite possible. But if they do not fetch the beer, since their mothers give them the last drops of the half pint as a treat, they learn to love their beer without the necessity or tasting the dinner beer on the way. We must therefore deprive the parents of their beer or we must make them refrain from letting the children taste beer. Which shall it be? And can we effect this reform by Act of Parliament? In other words, the people may become temperate (but never total abstainers) by the slow process of education and the slow raising of the standards. Moral reformers always make the great mistake of crying out for legislation. Now legislation means the policeman, and there is no moral reformer who reforms so little as the man in blue.

The history of London contains a very pretty story of temperance enforced by Act of Parliament. It was in 1736. The magistrates became aware of the terrible drunkenness of the city. The drinking of gin, a comparatively recent introduction, had become a kind of madness. There were 7,000 retailers of the spirit which was so cheap as to be accessible to all. An Act of Parliament was passed which ordered that no one should sell gin without a licence; that a licence should be granted for a payment of £50 a year; that a duty of 20s. should be laid on every gallon of gin; and that infraction of the law should be punished by a fine of £100. On a certain day the Act came into operation; all the ginshops were closed; in some of them a coffin was put in the window containing the remains of the defunct Madame Geneva. They conducted a mock funeral of the unfortunate lady. But they also paraded the streets with threats, and in a temper which grew hourly more exasperated as the thirst for their favourite drink tormented them. The Government called out the Guards, who were drawn up in Convent Garden, and were held in readiness to put down the mob. Suddenly the faces of the people changed; they smiled again; they laughed and sang; there was no more danger; but in the evening they lay about the streets dead drunk, just as if there was no Act of enforced temperance in operation. For they discovered that, though gin could no longer be sold, there were various drinks to be had so cleverly resembling gin, that no one could tell the difference. They were called "Tow Row," "Bow," "The Ladies' Delight," and other endearing and affectionately poetical names. And the distilleries went on as before. Informers were kicked, clubbed, murdered, and the Act fell dead, and was presently repealed.

I offer this story as an illustration of the absurdity of hoping to effect moral reform suddenly, and against the will of the people. There is, however, another more modern illustration. No one can be served with drink on a Sunday morning who is not a "bona-fide" traveller. The landlord of the suburban inn stands at the door. "Are you" he asks, "a "bona-fide" traveller?" "I am," replies the applicant, who thereupon enters and has what he wants. Now, what is the good of that Act of Parliament?

The most fitting memorial to the late Miss Mary Kingsley is surely a Tropical Diseases Hospital. Three donors (one of a thousand pounds and two of five hundred) have already come forward in Liverpool. The institution is wanted, and there is no name with which it can be better associated than the name of Mary Kingsley. Charles, Henry, Doctor Kingsley, Charles's daughter, and the Doctor's daughter. This is a very considerable family group, and the Doctor's daughter is by no means the least among them.

The "women writers" dined together last week at the Criterion Restaurant under the presidency of Mrs. Humphry Ward. They were 150 in number. Very good indeed. Writing is no longer, then, the beggarly profession that it used to be. To be sure, the women who wrote were formerly a very small company. They never had garrets in Grub-street they never were about in rags; still, it must be confessed that, for the most part, they were of small account. There were distinguished names, such as those of Miss Burney, Miss Edgeworth, Harriet Martineau, Mary Wolstonecraft, and a few more. Such a phenomenon, however, as 150 ladies, all of whom followed the gentle craft of the pen, would have been impossible twenty years ago, and they are reported to have been well dressed, too! Prodigious! And some with diamonds! Surely, not diamonds wrung from publishers. After the dinner the ladies adjourned, and the president gave an address, in which she contrasted the writing woman of the early Victorian period with the writing woman of the day, reading a poem by the former and then one by the latter. At least the latter may congratulate herself on the changed conditions of the time. The multiplication of journals and magazines has done for the woman of letters what it has done for the man of letters: it has enormously increased the market, and it offers a thousand openings; it forces a writer to study strength and dramatic situation, and it makes him independent. This yearly dinner is, from my point of view, most desirable, and most important in creating an "esprit de corps" among writers, and in making common action in other ways possible. Formerly every author hated his brother author; as for common action, even for their material interests, it was impossible; at the present moment, when proof plain and not to be disputed is before the literary world of what can be done by common action, many writers hold aloof, even though they profit by the common action of others. Now, the jealousy of writers towards each other, especially those of imagination, is the most foolish thing in the whole world. I will show you why. A. is a novelist; so is B. A. hates B. and B. hates A.; they are jealous of each other. Foolish and unreasoning creatures! They each produce one novel a year. It takes an ordinary reader three nights to get through A.'s book; he is then free to give three nights to B.'s book. How, then, can A. or B. injure each other? It may be that a reader of A. will not care to read B., who writes in another style. That is not an injury; no man can please everybody. So you see A's jealousy of B. is uncalled for, and unreasoning and absurd.

The good people of Mayence have been celebrating the birthday of Gutenberg, the so-called inventor of printing. It is an old—old—story; it is a controversy as endless as the question of the discovery of America. My own reading of the history is that no one can claim the honour of inventing the art of printing. It grew. The demand for books increased mightily in the fifteenth century; not only the demand, but also the taste for illumination, binding, illustration, fine and clear writing. But books were extremely dear; if you think of it, a good deal of time is wanted for the copying of a book. Now when engraving on wood was invented, by which copies of a picture could be reproduced in any number, the next step was the block book, in which a whole page was cut in the wood; the third step, the making of metal and movable type, was so natural that it may have occurred to a dozen people at the same time; or it may have been talked over in one scrivener's shop and so carried to another; and as the first books imitated manuscript, the thing may have been going on for some time without being generally known. It is only by some such theory that one can explain the conflicting traditions about Gutenberg, Coster, and Faust the magician. Caxton came later; he learned the art of Colard Mansion in Bruges.

I wish I had seen the procession in the old city of Mayence. I have just visited that place, but unfortunately I was a fortnight before the day of celebration. It was a procession got up with a splendour and thoroughness which we are unable to emulate even when we get such a magnificent chance as that of the year 1897. To be sure we have no place like the ancient quarter of Mayence for a procession to walk through; there is no market place in London like the market place of Mayence; there are no streets with us so narrow, so picturesque as in Mayence. We have been told in the papers how the procession took four hours to pass any given point; a place of honour was given to the excellent Gutenberg's descendants; they stood proudly beside Princes and Princesses. Everything was represented in that long pageant. Printers' boys in balck were types; carts were piled with printed books; printing presses, ancient and modern, were carried along; engravers, bookbinders, paper makers had their place; artists, poets, philosophers, authors of all kinds were represented by effigies borne in triumphal cars. Last came "Germania" herself, followed by representatives of every class. Now when we had our great procession of the Diomond Jubilee we showed to the admiring world soldiers, sailors, ambassadors, Princes. The imagination of the master of the ceremonies could get no farther. Had the procession taken place in Germany, all the arts, all the crafts, all the professions, all the trades would have been represented from the highest to the lowest; from the Archbishop and the Chancellor down to the agricultural labourer, the fisherman, the shrimper, and the flower girl. It was a great opportunity only half carried out; it affected the spectators prodigiously, but the effect might have been, and should have been, ten times as great. It presented the vastness of the Empire, but not the united loyalty and affection of all classes in the Empire. Such a stir as that at Mayence should shame us and should instruct us.

I beg to recommend everybody who is interested in the literary life of the present day to read Mr. Edward Clodd's biography of Grant Allen. There are few contemporary figures which could come out so well, even in sympathetic hands, as that of Grant Allen. He had, at the outset, a hard struggle; he was handicapped by the fact that he was born and partly brought up in Canada. He therefore began the world without the backing of family friends and connections, which is so useful at the outset to most young men. He pursued the literary calling after his own fashion, which was sturdily independent. There never was a more independent man of letters. In his opinions he was always in a minority—sometimes of one, sometimes of a few, and his opinions were always worth hearing. He was a good classical scholar who took to science simply because he could not choose but follow science. He was not, unfortunately, trained for science. Had he been able to follow the Cambridge course of science and taken honours in that branch, he would have become a Professor: he would have made discoveries. As it was, for want of the early training, he was never more than a follower, yet very nearly on the same level as the masters whom he followed. Fortunately, he found that he had the gift of story-telling, and he wrote novels which, like his science, were very good, but not in the first line. I think he lacked humour; certainly he was not one who laughed with and at the world, like James Payn. He talked well upon everything; he was always accumulating knowledge; he was always in opposition, he trampled ruthlessly on prejudices and on beliefs; he was a rebel in religion, in politics, in social matters. At the same time he was a man whose whole life was regulated by the strongest sense of principle, honour, loyalty, and truth. He had many friends; he was trusted and loved; he had a singularly fine face, and a retiring, yet assured, manner. For two things only did I ever feel inclined to reproach Grant Allen; the first was that he never took his story-telling gift seriously, until, at least, he wrote the book which offended so many; and he once said that it was better to be a crossing-sweeper than a literary man. This was ungrateful, because the literary life enabled him to live in comfort; to live as he desired; to carry on his work as he pleased; to be his own master. What more could be desire? To make a large fortune? That, in literature, as in medicine, art, and everything else, is granted to a few only. Grant Allen, I maintain, was fortunate in his life, and he has been fortunate in his biographer.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 6.

THE weather so far has been none too favourable for cycling especially for those who take delight in touring. Already the summer is far spent and the heavy rains and absence of that genial warmth that one expects to experience at midsummer have been a feature of the year. On the whole, however, there have been compensating advantages, as the heavy downpours have effectually banished the dust which is usually the wheelman's bane at this season. "We can't have all things here to please us" and hence perhaps our climate, the unseasonableness of the season has not been without its compensating advantages. The popularity of the pastime shows no sign of waning if one may judge by the number of cyclists seen immediately old "Sol" is in a good humour.

The free-wheel seems to be gaining in popularity and already many ladies are to be seen daily disporting themselves on the principal roads equipped with what the Americans call "the coaster." For ladies, the free-wheel is particularly adapted as it allows the fair sex the long invigorating ride down hill with feet at rest which was accompanied with an element of danger when the old style of putting the feet upon the foot-rests was the only means of enjoying it. Many ladies never allowed themselves this pleasure because there were occasions of two things to their disadvantage—the one, the extremely inelegant spectacle they presented with flowing garments flaunting in the wind, and the other, the danger of skirts backwards in the spokes of the wheel in the leader of the Melawallas. Since the organisation of these mellas, he stood security for various mellas. On the day in question the complainant was in the mosque when he heard the noise of the mellas. he went out and stood on the steps of the mosque. Abdoola Khan was with him. Accused Parbhaker rushed at him and shouted, beat these "Landya" Musalmans. He struck the complainant on his head and caused blood to ooze out. The complainant felt giddy and sat down. Parbhaker struck one blow on the arm of Abdoola Khan. At that time there was a large crowd of Hindoos behind Prabhakar. At the bidding of the accused Prabhaker, the other accused before the court, who were armed with sticks, rushed upon the complainants, and began to beat them. The complainants were taken hold of by the police and carried to the hospital. Complainant Mahomed Amin was under the medical treatment of the Assistant Civil Surgeon, Kalyan, for over 25 days. The complainant was unable to do any work for that period. Complainant showed his blood-stained clothes to the court.

Some corroborative evidence was recorded and the case was adjourned for further evidence.

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

YESTERDAY, at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton commenced the hearing of the suit filed by Hirabai against her husband, Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee Mistri, in which the plaintiff claimed restitution of conjugal rights and such other relief as the court my deem fit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Sirval, appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, for the petitioner. The following delegates assisted his lordship in the trial of the case:—Mr. N. J. Gamadia (foreman), Khan Bahadur B. B. Patel, Messrs. J. R. Murzban, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, R. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, D. M. Punthaki, K. R. Cama, D. R. Sanjana, K. N. Wadia, Jamsetjee B. Wadia, and J. F. J. Parekh.

The petitioner stated that she was married to the respondent in 1870. She lived with her husband till 1883 and they had two issues who were now in the custody of the defendant. In August, 1883, the defendant assaulted her and turned her out of his house, and subsequently instituted a suit for divorce, charging her with adultery. That suit was dismissed. In June, 1898, petitioner caused a letter to be written to the defendant, expressing her willingness to return to his house, but the defendant refused to comply with her request.

Defendant, in his written statement, admitted the marriage, but did not admit that the younger of the two sons was his child. For reasons stated in his petition of divorce defendant had, on the night of the 24th August, 1883, sent her away to her parents' house. He denied that he ever assaulted her or that he falsely charged her with adultery. She had resided separately on her own means since the night in question, and since 1890 she had on all occasions tried to harass and annoy him. In April 1890 plaintiff vexatiously issued a maintenance summons in the police court, but the case was eventually withdrawn. In regard to the maintenance of the two children, the plaintiff subsequently charged him with assault and criminal trespass, but the defendant was acquitted. She appealed against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the High Court and even to the Bombay Government, but her appeal was rejected. She next took steps against him by bringing a suit in the High Court for maintenance and claimed a large sum, but her cass was dismissed with costs. Then she filed a suit for judicial separation in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Courts, but she also lost that case and in review of that order she was not successful. Defendant denied that he had deserted the plaintiff without lawful cause. The suit, he said, was barred by limitation, and submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed.

During the day the delegates heard the evidence in the case.

KALYAN RIOT CASES.

TRIAL AT THANA.

AT Thana Mr. Monteath, Assistant Collector, Bhivandee Prant, commenced the hearing of complaints filed by the Mahomedans against the Hindoos of Kalyan. The cases arose out of Ganpati riots in September last.

At the instance of complainants Abdoola Khan and Mahomed Amin, the accused (1) Parbhaker Kasinath Oke, (2) Kasiram, (3) Bhicu Moreshe, (4) Balaram and (5) Undria Teli stood charged with having caused grievous hurt to the complainants on the 13th of September, 1899.

Mr Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Gupte, pleader, appeared to prosecute, and the accused were represented by Messrs. Subnis and Thosar, pleaders.

The complainant, Mahomed Amin, said that he was resident of Kalyan. On the 13th September, 1899, he went to the Kala Masjid as usual to pray. At about 6 p.m. the Ganpati processions of the Hindoos came to the corner at some distance from the mosque. The processions had not to pass the mosque, and consequently the Mahomedans were not at all interested in them. The night previous to the 13th, the Hindoos with a mischievous design went in front of the said mosque and very severely injured the Bangi and his son. Those Ganpati processions were first started in Kalyan about two years ago. Accused Parbhaker Oke was

Abbas Hilmy was sedentary so that there was nothing to counteract the effect of the Pilsen.

The Khedive at the flowers how walked side by side with Lady Cromer, but never offered her his arm. He talked to her in his easy way. He is a great flower fancier; so was she. Sometimes he stopped a moment to look at a rose. I noticed that roses only were the objects of such attention. He kept on foot for a considerable length of time. Lord Cromer, wearing a white hat with a black crape band, walked immediately behind the Khedive and Lady Cromer. He avoided catching the eye of a single human being during the long promenade, and did not seem to see anything. He was so unassuming that one did not notice he was nearer to the Khedive than his Highness's brother, or his uncle, Tigrane—a thin, bilious man, in whom every nerve seemed painfully wide awake. A more observant man than Lord Cromer does not exist. I know of no other public man who finds more enjoyment in the visual sense, unless perhaps the late M. Thiers. That sense he has highly cultivated. The Duc d'Aumale and Sir Richard Wallace would be taken in by dealers in curios. But I doubt if Lord Cromer could, I fancy that the visual memory must be one of his strong points, and that a thing of beauty once seen is to him a joy for ever. It would be a great treat for any one approaching his degree of connoisseurship to be taken by him, say, over the Petit Palais. What I say shows that his apparent eyelessness at the Cairo flower show was only a result of tact and of a sagacious thrusting aside of all "personal" pride. As the Queen's representative he took the highest place after the Khedive; as Lord Cromer he was non-existent. It was possible for Abbas Hilmy to submit without humiliation to the veto or injunction of his lord-ship. The Khedive at the flower show was dressed "de cap a pie" as a European gentleman. His brother or uncle wore the fez. I was told that, like most members of his family, money burned holes in his pockets. He had no Oriental weaknesses, but many expensive tastes and fancies. Building was one of his hobbies. He pulled down a palace to rebuild it, and thereby incurred heavy debts. He spent a deal of money on the country place of his great-uncle, Abbas Pasha. In agriculture, gardening, zoology he found outlets for his mental activity. His flower gardens were not equal to those of Tigrane Pasha, the greatest rose fancier of our time. But they may, as the Khedive learns, be expected to attain as great perfection.

After the Khedive began to realise his true situation between Turkey and Great Britain, he determined on a policy of watching and waiting. As a means to the end he resolved on a European home life. He has no harem. The Khedivah, Ikbal Hanem, is a lovely woman of Circassian race. She was a slave of the Valide Khedivah; but there are no born ladies, except Sultanas, in the East. Beauty is what in the first instance raises the woman from a slave to a high estate. To be mother of a son places her acquired rank on a solid basis. The Khediv

to lay down a course of folly and stick to it is consistency. But to be truly consistent is to adopt means to ends, to use those measures, and those only, which achieve the desired result. We have water and rosewater. It is the former that is employed to put out a fire. So with China. Measures that are perfectly successful in England are mischievous here, and insistence upon the methods of Western humanitarianism towards Eastern miscreants ispartly to blame for the terrible occurrences of thepast week. We have treaties with China. Her rulers are intimately acquainted with them.her people are not ignorant. Our true course from the beginning would have been to insist upon the fulfilment of these treaties in letter and in spirit. Every infraction of them should have entailed condign punishment, every riot should have met its full reward, and every murder, vengeance. That is a simple outline of strict justice which in dealing withhis own people the Eastern looks for and respects. Rosewater is wasted upon him. But this experience of centuries, this intimate knowledge of character all goes for nothing. One single quotation scatters them to the winds. "Vengeance I" quoth the horrified speaker at Exeter Hall; "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." Then he stops short as though he had reached the Q. E. D. of the geometrician. He does not go on, as he should, to enquire how the repayment is to be accomplished. Were our philanthropist to be ever so little of an historian he would know that such repayment has ever been accomplished by human hands, and that right speedily. There is no bloodthirstiness in the suggestion. The instant stamping out of a little fire would have prevented the raging destruction of Ottawa. But the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount has been brought into an arena unprepared for it. Its beautiful doctrines are ridiculed, its practice put down to fear, and its continuance made the occasion for further crimes. It is not right to wink at the infringment of treaty right one day and make a casus belli of it the next. It is not right to condone outrage after outrage, and murder after murder. Riot and bloodshed should not be pooh-poohed, nor should the instigators of massacre be dismissed with a semblance of ignominy from one post, to be reinstated with open honour in some better one. Procedure such as this is mistaken from beginning to end. Far Eastern protest has often enough been raised against it, and yet, in the irony of events, Far Eastern sufferers have to pay the penalty.

To start, therefore,with the remote and come to the proximate causes of the Boxer movement, wefind that our mistaken policy on previous occasions lies at the bottom of the trouble, but upon that as a foundation there are the errors of the present Ministers, the false position of some missionaries, the intrigues of the Empress Dowager, and the organisation—possibly from quite patriotic motives—of the Boxer movement itself. One duty, however, is at the moment the sole object of us all—the pacification of the country. With the lesson now being taught we may hope for wiser counsels in the future.—*North China Herald.*

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

I CAN never remember a year in which there has been such a complete dearth of first-class professional matches and tournaments. Apart from the championship not one single tournament has been held, whilst we have had to rest content with only two matches of a secondary nature. It may be that the absence of Vardon has something to do with the present state of affairs, but whatever it is there is apparently no money for professional golfers just at the present. Can it be that it has all found its way to the war and famine funds?

The foursome toursament in connection with the Royal Liverpool Club, and which has been running through the preliminary stages at the same time as the Jubilee Commemoration tournament (the final of which was played the previous week) was brought to a conclusion on Saturday, when, after a good match, in which the fortunes of the sides varied in rather a marked degree, Messrs. A. C. Blain and F. W. Carson (5) defeated Messrs. R. S. Hilton and H. C. V. Nicholson (3), a result which, whilst it could not by any means be called unexpected, was nevertheless rather contrary to the opinion of the majority.

It was a match rather remarkable for the indifferent putting of the whole quartette, as time after time short putts missed. Mr. Nicholson being probably the chief offender in this respect. At the very first hole the unexpected happened, as, after they had had all the best of the hole they actually lost it through indifferent putting, and as their opponents also annexed the second, through Mr. Blain being at fault with his iron, they early established a useful lead. At the "Long," where they had to concede a stroke, they were never in sight of a half, but threw away a grand chance at the 4th through slack putting. The "Telegraph" went to Messrs. Blain and Carson, making the match all square. They, however, lost the "Briars," chiefly through Mr. Carson driving out of bounds. The play to the "Dowie" was peculiar, as, whereas Mr. Hilton topped his drive, Mr. Blain played a beauty. Eventually the latter was left with a pull of some nine feet for the hole, with his opponent's ball just off the line and some five feet from it, and he did just the worst thing he could have done, as pulling his ball he struck that of his opponent, and layed his partner a stimie, which Mr. Carson failed to negotiate.

This blunder appeared as it might have a fatal result on the match, when Mr. Nicholson was left with a three-foot putt at the eighth to increase the lead of his side to three, but he obligingly failed, once more, and as the ninth was halved the lead in favour of the back markers still remained at two, with half the course played. Up to this point the golf displayed by both sides could not be termed anything but indifferent, but thereafter, whereas Messrs. Blain and Carson mended their ways their opponents still continued on their path of golfing "crimes," and the tenth went to Messrs. Blain and Carson, chiefly owing to a beautiful second on the part of the former, whilst they also annexed the eleventh. The twelfth appeared a present to Messrs. Hilton and Nicholson, as Mr. Carson topped his drive into the bunt, and his side performe had to play two more, but miserable approaching and putting on the part of their opponents resulted in half in six. This seemed to have a deteriorating effect on the youngsters, as they lost both the "Russies" and the "Field," and although they were granted a temprary respite at the "Lake" which was well halved in five, the following hole and the match fell to their opponents. Mr. Carson here running down a putt of some three yards—the only one of any distance holed during the round by either side. Mr. Blain played much more steadily than the other three, and to his accurate wood club play the success of his side was mainly due.

Mr. J. J. Brickhill, the captain of the Lytham and St. Annes Club, took a strong team to Huddersfield on Wednesday to play the local club, but to tackle the men of Huddersfield on their own green requires a strong team, as many clubs have found to their cost in the past, and the best the invaders from Lancashire could accomplish was to halve the match, a peculiarly happy finish to a very pleasant encounter. Mr. Hilton gave the St. Annes team an excellent send-off by taking twelve holes from Mr. E. A. Sykes, whilst Mr. Marsden (Withington) more than held his own against the runner-up in the Yorkshire Championship, Mr. Guy Crosland. These successes, however, were more than counterbalanced by a brilliant performance on the part of the youngest member of the home team, Mr. D. Gaunt, who proved himself the undoubted saviour of his side in annexing seventeen holes at the expense of Mr. Frank Harrison. On this form, following that which he has been exhibiting in recent club competitions, Mr. Gaunt, who is only seventeen, has a futurepas I am told he plays equally well in all departments of the game. I believe a great deal of his golfing education took place on the Southport links, when at school in that vicinity. It may be mentioned that this was his first appearance on behalf of Huddersfield, and a very auspicious debut it was.

I have never seen the Huddersfield links in better condition than they were last week, the recent wet weather apparently having proved very beneficial. On the last occasion I visited them the greens were bare and keen, and anyone who has visited Huddersfield during a hot, dry spell will well understand the difficulty of putting with any degree of accuracy, but last week they were all that the most exacting could desire.

I hear that a well-known member of the Royal Liverpool and other local clubs, who is not a stranger to championship honours in foreign climes, has decided, during the course of a pleasure jaunt to the States, to take advantage of the amateur championship which is to be decided at Garden City during his stay in America, and has taken his clubs with him, with the object of trying his mettal against the American cracks. It is said that American golfers are slow and careful to a degree when playing off in these important contests, but in this fine art of the game I hardly think they will be able to claim any serious advantage over our worthy countrymen, who is attempting to maintain the golfing credit of the old country. He may not stop every approach, as some American golfers are credited with doing, but it is possible he may be able to make up for any little deficiency in this respect by exuberance of detail in other departments of the art of match play.

The medal open to members of all clubs associated with North Berwick was competed for on Saturday, and very appropriately fell to the veteran, Mr. J. E. Laidlay, who has been very successful over the East Lothian green during the past two or three years. He had very little to spare, as his eventual score of 171 for the two rounds was only sufficient to win by one stroke from Messrs. D. M Jackson and R. T. Boothby, whilst Mr. B. J. Balingall followed closely with 173, the winner last year, Mr. C. L. Dalziel keeping company with Mr. A. M. Ross at 176. A distinguished absentee was Mr. Robert Maxwell.

Another distinguished member of the golfing fraternity who has, like Mr. Laidlay, had a great deal to say in the destinies of the amateur championship, viz., Mr. Jas. Robb, was also successful in an annual scratch competition, open to all members of clubs located in Ayrshire, and played for over the links of the Troon Club, victory failing to his share with a score of 81. As in the case of Mr. Laidlay, only one stroke separated him from the second competitor. Eighty-one does not appear a brilliant score over Troon, but there may have been reasons to account for it.

Bowdon Golf Club.—A Mixed Foursome Competition was held during the week ending Saturday, when the final-tie was played. Twelve couples entered, and most of the matches were close and interesting, no fewer than seven being won by 2 up and 1 to play or less, and in the final Mr. W. G. Clegg and Miss Field had to fight hard to the 21st hole before dispsing of Mr. Gillett and Mrs. Jackson, who stuck to them most doggedly.

Liverpool, July 6. H. H. HILTON.

MADAME SOPHIE de Wolodkowicz, a benevolent Cracow lady, and mother-in-law of the popular Polish author, M. Sienkiewicz, has been murdered in the train not far from Odessa. Madame Wolodkowicz had been visiting friends in Odessa, and her brother-in-law, who is the manager of her property, had paid her quarter's income, about fifty thousand francs, which she carried on her person. At an Odessa bank she changed a large sum, and the bankers think she was watched. She was travelling in a first class carriage and her maid was journeying second class. After the station of Schmerinka had been passed the maid, Bonislawa, went to see her mistress, who had laid down to sleep. She found Madame Wolodkowicz's bleeding body quite dead. The guards were alarmed and the train was brought to a stop at Popieluchy, where the body was taken out of the train. No trace of the murderers has yet been found. Madame Wolodkowicz intended travelling to Kissingen, where her rooms were already ordered.

IS CRICKET IN A PARLOUS CONDITION?

WHAT A FAMOUS GOLFER THINKS.

MR. HORACE G. HUTCHINSON, who is an amateur golf champion and a brilliant writer on the game of which he is himself a master, has for the moment withdrawn his attention from the seductive attractions of the links, and has devoted an article in the July number of the "National Review" to the parlous condition—as he describes it—of cricket. It might be imagined that a writer whose interests are so closely associated with golf would have been better advised had he refrained from venturing to criticise in such unmeasured terms as those used by him a great national institution like the venerable and historic game of cricket. But the cricketer who is not blinded by prejudice nor hardened by utter conservatism will not be offended by Mr. Hutchinson's strictures upon some of the hidden as well as the palpable evils of present day cricket. It is first-class cricket in which Mr. Hutchinson finds so much to deplore, and the greatest blot upon the game is, in his opinion, the toleration accorded to the quasi-professional who masquerades under the cloak of amateur, and who reaps all the glory which his supposed amateurism affords him as well as all the financial benefit which his semi-professionalism brings with it.

THE MULTIPLICITY OF MATCHES.

Mr. Hutchinson explains that this has become possible—almost a necessity from the amateur cricketer's point of view—owing to the large number of matches that are played during the English summer.—That is really one of the worst features of our first-class cricket—the number of the matches, the virtually continuous play, day after day, Sundays only excepted, all through the season. Now, unless we had grown accustomed to it, by gradual discipline and use, should we be disposed to regard that as a satisfactory kind of "game" that demanded virtually the whole of a man's energies all through the considerable portion of the year that was given over to its pursuit? Is "game" the right name for such a pursuit as that? Does not "business" or "profession" seem to describe it more accurately? Unfortunately we are obliged to admit that it does. It is very evident that there are few amateurs able to give such a portion of their time as this to any game. For a few years after a young fellow has left college, before work has come to him, he will, perhaps, feel able to hazard the chances of such work coming by spending all the summer days in the cricket field. But after a few years this state of things must cease; some measure of success in his profession means that he has some work for his formerly idle hands to do, and they cannot do that work and the work of the first class cricketer at one and the same time. So he has to give up his first-class cricket, or he has to give up his profession; and, supposing he elects to do the latter, he becomes, in nine cases out of ten, a professional cricketer. The tenth case is the case of men like Lord Hawke, let us say, who have the taste and the means to go on playing first-class cricket, strictly and purely as amateurs. A profession is not a necessity to them. They can afford to travel about and play cricket, and it amuses them to do so. Such amateurs are the salt of first-class cricket.

THE "AMATEUR" WHO GETS A REGULAR SALARY.

And Mr. Hutchinson thinks that cricket requires a good deal more salting than it gets. There are, he tells us, degrees even in the status of amateurs. There is the gentleman player who pays his own expenses, there is the amateur who gets his expenses paid for him—even his champagne bills—and there are the players whose expenses are paid on a liberal scale, and again there is the "amateur" who receives a regular salary:—Of course, his salary is not paid him ostensibly for cricket playing; that would make him a professional. It is paid him for other services which he does not perform and which he never thought of fulfilling. Often there are no services connected with his post. It would sound all right, however, for the club to have an assistant secretary so this man is appointed as assistant secretary. He is given no work to do, but he plays cricket for the club and draws the assistant secretary's salary, and everything is lovely, and he is an amateur cricketer and sits in a different pavilion, and feeds in a different room, from the professionals. What they think and say about it all, we know; but we do not put it down on paper because it does not look pretty in print. It is rather hard on them.

HOW "AMATEURS" SECURE SNUG BERTHS.

Sometimes the official positions in the club are as full as the public will care to see them, there are no more assistant secretaryships or treasurerships to give away. The thing must be managed by some other means, for it is essential that this amateur should play for us, and essential, too, that he should remain an amateur. His self-respect would not suffer him to adopt any other mode of cricketing life. There is another way as Mr. Hutchinson shows:—Every important cricket club has its headquarters, almost of necessity, near some large town. A large town, of equal necessity, has certain firms of business people. It would be curious and sad if no members of any of these firms took a lively interest in the club and its cricket. This being so, one of these firms is approached with a proposition somewhat in these terms on behalf of the committee of the cricket club:—"By the bye, you know young A. B. We must have him to play for us; but he does not see how he is to manage it unless we can find a job for him. Now, he would be a very useful young fellow in your business, and if you could find him a place in it, and would agree to let him get away for all the matches, we would pay you his salary." It may be that the offer would only amount to paying a part of his salary; that, of course is matter of detail. The principle of the thing is clear enough. The cricket club is to pay young A. B. a salary for playing cricket, but instead of paying it directly to him, it is to pass through the hands of the complaisant firm, and is to be handed on to him under the guise of wages for work that he has never done, never had any intention of doing, and probably has no ability for doing if he were to try. But the great ends are attained: he plays for the club, and he remains, in name at least, an "amateur."

Mr. Hutchinson does not see how this is to be remedied until some healthier sentiment is infused into the game, and until club committees cease to buy the services of imported professionals and cease paying fees *sub rosa* to so-called amateurs.

THE HALF DAY CRICKETER.

But even this does not exhaust Mr. Hutchinson's complaint against modern cricket. He has a word to say on behalf of the Saturday afternoon cricketer, who will not fail to thank him for pointing out a real hardship:—Now, if cricket is to be regarded, as really it ought to be regarded, as a relaxation, a game, a pastime for leisure hours, it would look as if this one-day-a-week gentleman, he who plays on his Saturday holiday and can give no other time to it—it really looks as if he were the cricketer who deserves consideration more than any other. But the effect of the long scores, the improved wickets, and the "early closing" of the innings, taken altogether, is just this in his case, that if he do not happen to be one of the leading batsmen of the side, it is quite likely that he may go on playing cricket Saturday after Saturday, all through the season and never "getting a knock" at all. Three or four of the best bats of the side stay in most of the afternoon (it is likely enough that he may only be able to play in half-day matches). Then the innings is declared closed, and one or two of the other side solemnly play out time. Is there any reason to wonder that good men and true take to golf?

THE REMEDY.

Mr. Hutchinson is a firm believer in the efficacy of the proposal for narrowing the bat. "It is a proposition that startles in the first instance by its very simplicity. It seems impossible that a measure so obvious can be adequate remedy in evils so great. Yet it is no novel idea. Neither can we pre end for a moment to regard it as a panacea, as a cure for all the ills under which cricket groans. The narrow bat will do little, if anything, to cure the evils of professionalism; but it will, undoubtedly, have the effect of making innings and scores shorter, and so bringing matches to a quicker close. . . We want a more cheerful game, we want quicker cricket, livelier run-getting, less defence, more finished matches. The narrowing of the bat seems a simple means to so great an end. But still it seems an adequate one."

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

476 99—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhai Visram and another vs Bai Dogdebai widow and others—Craigie L and O and B and K. Part heard.
471 99—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhai Visram and another vs Dossa Thakersey—Ebaishunker and K.
226 97—Little and Co—Bomonjee Sorabjee Mazagonwala vs Framjee Cursetjee and others—Edgelow G and W and J and R.
307 20181 99—Payne G S and M—Khimjee Jaitha and another vs Pragjee Vuluhdas—M Virjee.
714 99—Daphtary and F—A T Pereira vs T J Bennett and others—Crawford B and Co.
163 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Hemchand Mulchand vs C H Forwood and others—Crawford B and Co, C L and C. For postponement.
679 99—Bhaishanker and K—Bhagicthibai vs Sitabai—Khunderao and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

632 99—Little and Co—Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia vs Hirabai—P P Pavri, part heard.
779 99—Dahiary and F—Vithaldas Dwarkadas and another vs Badrudin Abdoola Koor—Janardhan and R, part heard.
479 95—Payne G S and M—Mahomedally Haidarally Chinai vs Mahomedally Abdul Kador—Edgelow G and W and Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.
501 99—Edgelow G and W—Motibai vs Damodar Bhanjee and another—Muljee and R.
284 99—Crawford B and Co—Charles Thomas Glanville vs Dalsookhai Jaitha and others—Payne G S M—for postponment.
135 4838 99—Ardeshir H and D—Cullianjee Khetsey vs Bhagwanbai Bhawanbhai—M J and M.
731 99—Wadia and J—Motee Wanjee and others vs Sakarbai widow and others—P G and M, and M and H.
687 97—Hiralal M and M—R S Raphael vs Mirza Mahomed Banker—Edgelow G and W.
222 98—Sorabjee and J—Ebrahim Abdul Ally and another vs Ebrahimji Mehmanji Khanbhai—Payne G S and M.
106 1900—Thakurdas D C and H—Bai Pashibai vs Mamlal Purbhoodas and others—H J R Hemming.
50 1500—Payne G S and M—Dhira Joda vs Dhurma Teckchand—H M and M.
760 99—Payne G S and M—Jaitha Jadowjee vs Khimjee Assoo and another—Shamrao and M.
709 99—Tyabjee D C and H—Abdur Rehman Hajee Goolam Hoosen bin Tahir and another vs Esmail Hajee Abdulla bin Hajee Tahir—P F Pavri.

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AS A RUSSIAN SEES US.

THE "Outlook" gives the following translation from an article in the "Novoe Vremya":—"The English say 'What the North of England thinks to-day all England will be thinking to-morrow.' We Russians know very little about England; we constantly go to Europe, but the small strait which separates foggy Albion from the Continent is for us a great impediment. Anyone who does not dread a four hours' pitching and tossing, generally assumes that having seen London he has got to know England, whilst the English—the doers, the men of enterprise, the organisers, the rulers of half the world, do not come from London, but usually from the North; the Scots standing at the head of all the big undertakings. England is very little known to us, although Russia is still less so to her; and our ideas about England, as a liberal country, a country of free opinions and independent life, etc., have acted in such a way that the war of the liberal English with the Boers seems in contradiction with everything we are accustomed to say about them. But the English in their family and private life are no less conservative than, for example, our 'Old Believers,' and for the rest, one of the reasons of their historic success lies in this conservatism. An eminent member of the Japanese Legation in London declares that the Japanese Government sends its young men, before all, to England, that they may "strengthen" themselves there, and learn from the English to respect themselves, their Government, and their birthplace; and only after their sojourn in England are they allowed to visit the Continent, fearing for the young men its decomposing teaching and the destruction of the family tradition. We, to be sure, go the other way about, and our Russian youths' yearning to go abroad is restricted to the Continent, and as quick an acquaintance as possible with all those so called free institutions; they return home more radical than their professors themselves. Not for nothing is Russian Nihilism held up by foreigners as synonymous with the furthest extreme and last exaggeration.

"The English are chiefly indebted to their character for the fact that the sun never sets on the Queen's dominions. Montesquieu asserts that everything depends on climate, and to their climate the English character—restless, agitating, and enterprising. When everyone wishes to create a situation and position for himself, when each individual has his own spirit of enterprise and the desire for big successes, it is not difficult to govern the people by allowing them liberty of action. Michelet demonstrates that every Englishman possesses a "ruling" character, and that if the English had not conquered half the globe they would have risen against each other, and England would have perished from never-ending revolutions. For example, the English merchant's clerk, accustomed to carry favour and ingratiating himself with his customers, sets off for Africa in order to create himself a position, and scarcely three years elapse before you find him king of some negro tribe or other, and bearing himself with as much British arrogance as if he were a near relation of the Prince of Wales. In this way the English have no time to bear each other ill-will; they are too much occupied in administering all their possessions.

"At the present moment the Radical journals 'Morning Leader' and the 'Review of Reviews' are printing columns about the dissolution of the English character, the cloak for the worse of all English life, and they speak of this, as a menace of near destruction for England. Continental prints, indeed, have long since written of England's decomposition, and if one is to believe in her fusure and her further development, it is to the North that one must turn. In the Northern districts of England there live energetic Englishmen, workers, people with strong characters and daring initiative; from them has gone forth the greatness of the past, and in them is the possibility of the future. According to the Radicals—whose number was on the decrease up to the period of the war, which has called forth a general patriotism—the England of to-day has nothing in common with the England of fifty years ago, and never could it have been expected that the English character would have become so rapacious and greedy, holding nothing sacred. On the other hand, the Conservatives, together with the Liberals, are convinced that the England of the present is but the outcome of her foregoing history, and that she was never so strong, so great, and so morally elevated, or so nearly akin to the England of the time of Nelson and Wellington."

THE JULY ST. NICHOLAS.

THE Fourth was not forgotten when the editor of "St. Nicholas" "made up" the July number of that magazine for the young. The Battle of Santiago (July 3, 1898) is the frontispiece. It illustrates a paper by Miss Jessie Peabody Frothingham; in which are chronicled Some Great Sea-Fights, beginning with Manila and Santiago and going back thence to the first great event in naval warfare, the battle of Salamis, and coming down chronologically, but by leaps and bounds, to Actium, Lepanto, the Armada, the Anglo-Dutch fight on the downs in 1666, Trafalgar, and Mobile Bay. Porto Rico's First Fourth is described by Frederick A. Obere How to Celebrate is an acrostc in verse by Helen M. Richardson; The Cannon-Cracker is another timely bit of versification by Mary Marshall Parks; and other contributions dealing, more or less directly, with matters warlike are A Little Daughter of the Revolution, by Mary Bradley; The Siege of Number Six, by Rossiter Johnson: Tower A Sailor's Pet on the old Monocacy; Eleanor's Colonel, an English Soldier of Revolutionary times, by Annah Robinson Watson; and even The Bulb of the Crimson Tulip, a Revolutionary story, by Lillian L. Price. In Nature and Science we find Fireworks from the Mud, and in St. Nicholas Leage The First Automobile Gun, and several poems by youngsters in celebration of the Fourth of July. Yet the magazine is by no means given over wholly to war and war's alarms.

NOTHING could better illustrate the bitter intolerance which marks the doings of the Anti-Semites in Vienna than the following incident reported by a correspondent there. The Men's Choral Society of Vienna, now giving concerts in Paris, decided to lay a wreath on the grave of Heinrich Heine, whose poetry they continually sing in the compositions of Schubert, Mendelssohn, Abt, Schumann, Silcher, and others, and informed the Paris correspondents of this intention. The Vienna Municipal Council on reading this, voted a resolution, in which they expressed their deepest regret at the fact that the Choral Society was going to do honour to the grave of a Jewish Poet, and declared that it was not acting in the name of the Vienna citizens. If such an act on the part of the Town Council is surprising, it is still more startling and disappointing to learn that the Choral Society in Paris telegraphed to Doctor Lueger that the news that they had deposited a wreath on Heine's grave was incorrect. The Society had not definitely resolved to do so, nor had the wreath been deposited. The Choral Society consists in some part of lawyers, doctors, officials, and persons who to some degree depend upon the good will of the local authorities.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented through out the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

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is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

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Soft White Hands
Luxuriant Hair
Produced by
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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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LIMITED.

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LIPTONS TEAS: Drunk by all classes.
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LIPTONS TEAS: Pure, fragrant and rich.

LIPTONS COFFEES.

LIPTONS COFFEES: Roast and ground daily,
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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE new light summer skirts are all closely gathered into the waistband, yet another return to a fashion of the sixties. When Arthur Sketchley's "Mrs. Brown" was read and laughed over there was constant reference to her "gathers" giving way, and in "Punch" of the same period there occurred many similar allusions. The gathers of the moment are unlike their predecessors of thirty-five years since in one particular. Whereas the wearers were contented with two rows in those days, five or six are now considered necessary.

It is not at all difficult now to perceive why "robe" dresses were sold off so inexpensively at the spring sales. They do not lend themselves to fulness at the waist, and now that gathers have come in for thin dresses they are likely, later on, to come into fashion for thicker ones. The fulness gives rather a lumpy look to figures which one has been accustomed to see invested in the tightest and plainest of closely-fitting skirts, but to this the eye will soon become habituated, and the five rows of gathers will soon be associated with all that is smart.

These muslin gowns are in great vogue on the river, and are prepared in scores for Henley batiste, too, is made in the same way, with hardly a y goring the whole fulness being disposed of in the gathers. A poppy-coloured batiste, so made, is bound with a band of black, has a deep black collar and high black cuffs, with a black sailor's tie, and is to be worn with black shoes and stockings, a black picture hat, and a black and white sunshade. But for the most part the costumes seen on the river are of light of tint, if not actually white. Muslin is in much higher favour than either drill or pique, which seem to be left for quite young girls.

In the same way sailor hats are scarcely seen except on girls hardly out of the schoolroom. Sun hats, picture hats and burnt straw with roses of every colour, are the principal wear. The sailor hat is too simple for the taste of the hour, and would harmonize but ill with the costumes on which fine needlework has been lavished in frills, in tucks, in gaugings, and in appliques of lace and embroidery. The girl who now goes on the river in a coat and skirt and a sailor hat must expect to find herself sartorially in the shade, amidst the very sophisticated costumes that now obtain, and which have banished, for the nonce, the workmanlike dresses of two years ago.

Henley is likely to be as telling a picture as ever, but the tints will be soft and pale for the most part, with here and there a vivid yellow or a touch of scarlet, making a lively note among the pastel tints. A sensible costume for a girl of fifteen is in striped flannel, dark blue and grey, with revers, belt, cuffs and hem round the skirt of flannel in a paler blue. The only finish on the revers consists of three rows of stitching in the darker shade of blue.

July is the month for garden parties, and a very pretty costume in figured foulard, suitable for such occasions, has the skirt pleated perpendicularly throughout the whole of its width, and has the pleats below the waist hidden under a yoke of lace, which lengthens out in front, extending to the hem of the gown. This lace is finished with a double cord, and similar cord borders the very wide, full skirt, with its now indispensable train. The bodice is a pretty one, the foulard being condensed in tucks above the fulness on the chest.

The yoke is in fine tucks of silk muslin. The sleeves have deep lace cuffs above their cup-shaped lace frill. The hat is trimmed entirely with gauffred chiffon frills.

Some pretty dresses were seen at the Dog Show at the Botanic. A very fine black lace dress was worn over white muslin skirts. The bodice consisted of a pleated front of the muslin and a black lace bolero with long sleeves. Touches of pale green seem now to be preferred to the touches of black that have been so long in favour. The tint is an ideally cool one, and is becoming to all but the sallow.

Bicyclists prefer flowery hats to the simple sailor variety, except when the weather is in one of its variable moods. The neat bolero or Eton, with a dainty front, is still the accepted costume. Fluttering muslin sleeves are not regarded as seasonable, white showers are so frequent and so heavy as they have been of late. Nor are white dresses much favoured, on account of the copious mud. But the bright weather that June has denied us may come with July, and then we shall see the coolest of zephyrs and the lightest of crinolinehats, rose-crowned, spinning past on the nimble wheel. The great majority of bicycle skirts are stone coloured, dust-coloured, fawn, or covert coating.

Navy blue serge seems to be quite neglected for the moment, both by wheelwomen and river girls, as compared with its immense popularity a couple of years ago, when it was almost a livery for those who favoured outdoor pursuits. Khaki cloth, dropped by the million, has a steadily increasing sale among the wilderness for travelling costumes and country wear. Pale blue and pale green are usually selected to go with it, as the front or shirt, worn with the bolero. Red is scarcely ever chosen for this purpose. Many of the skirts are unlined, or if lined they are made loose from the underskirt.

Face Massage (writes "A Society Butterfly") is now one of our formidable expenses, although only a few years ago it was scarcely known in the land. Like many other modern toilet luxuries, "face treatment," as it is termed, hails from the other side of the herring-pond. It is an American invention, and has for many years been practised by the belles of New York. It adds to our comfort, increases our beauty, and, greatest charm of all, takes a decade or two from our ages. Most smart women pay a weekly visit to their face masseuse. The performance lasts an hour to an hour and a half, and the charge varies from five shillings to a guinea. This sliding scale is in accordance with the accomplishments of the masseuse—whether she uses an electric battery, and last, but not least, if she is a denizen of Bond street, or of some more remote and less expensive locality. A rather more economical mode of proceeding is to pay for a course of treatments, say six for £2, or some such arrangement.

Different treatments are given by different professors of the art. When the process was first introduced, steaming the face formed an important part, but now electricity has superseded hot water as a wrinkle preventive. One high priestess of face masseuage uses and sells an oil of fabulous properties, and certainly of fabulous price, for a tiny bottle costs a guinea. Other professors supply creams at ten shillings, lotions at seven and sixpence, and "skin-food," as they style it, at five shillings a jar. All this runs into money, and with the recurrent fees for courses of treatment mounts in a year to a good round sum. Every face masseuse has her own special 'clientele' of smart society women and actresses, whose signed photographs are the only ornament of the small room sacred to her professional duties. Then each one sells a special face powder, and some have their own preparations of rouge.

These people often perform the offices of a manicure as well as of a face masseuse. For the smart woman must be manicured once a week, and her face treatment should also be done once every week, or, at most, every ten days. This entails the purchase of many articles required for home use, such as liquid preparations for whitening the hands, special scents, etc. The masseuse also sells such things as eyebrow pencils, eyelash darkeners, kohl for painting beneath the eyes, colouring for lips, and so on. Some manicures lightly touch the tips of their customer's fingers with red paste; when the manicuring is finished this paste is lightly rubbed, a final polish to the nails given, and the result is the rosy-fingered beauty of Eastern romance.

The little rooms, or "sky parlours," they have been termed, which are sacred to the cult of beauty, are generally in the vicinity of Regent Street and Bond Street, and are dainty five apartments, whose furniture and fittings plainly mark their uses. A luxurious arm-chair, in which the customer sits during treatment, is a conspicuous object, and a number of small tables and the mantelpiece are covered with jars, boxes, and bottles, containing remedies used and sold by the beauty doctor. Scattered about are countless cushions in silk coverings, Japanese fans, a big screen, the before-mentioned signed photographs framed and unframed, some pampas grass, and a few woody palms. Once or twice during the London season, some famous beauty doctor from New York arrives in town, and does a roaring business among her faithful "clientele."

Readers may remember that when Miss Clara Butt took farewell of the concert platform at the Albert Hall a fortnight ago, before her marriage, she sang with Mr. Kennerley Rumford the old English duet, "The Keys of my Heart."

I shall give you the keys of my heart,
And we shall be married till death us do part.

On her wedding morn, Mr. Rumford gave her as a wedding gift an exquisite brooch composed of two gold keys, with heart-shaped tops set with diamonds, a smaller jewelled key hanging as a pendant—a singularly appropriate gift intended to keep alive the memory of that occasion. Another ornament which Miss Clara Butt wore at her wedding was the diamond initial brooch, "C. B." the B struck out with a ruby and diamond arrow. This was presented to her by Sir Robert Symes, ex-Mayor of Bristol, in the name of some of the citizens.

The influence of Mars, which has so strongly and sadly affected our present season seems to possess no power over a Queen's concert. Invitations to Court concerts are highly prized, not on account of the music, although that is always good, but as an occasion of witnessing a brilliant assemblage of Royalties and history-making personages, and of seeing the most beautiful and best-dressed women that the world can produce.

The music provided at a State concert is entirely vocal, and is sung straight through, without the ordinary interval in the middle. The singers occupy a platform underneath the musicians' gallery. The members of the Royal orchestra, who wear coats of the Royal scarlet, are recruited from the Queen's band, supplemented by members of the Philharmonic Society, and their conductor is Sir Walter Parratt. The absence of applause, which is not allowed, gives a dull and lifeless effect to an otherwise most excellent performance.

Programmes are handed to the guests on arrival. These programmes are printed on a single sheet of white, cream-laid paper, measuring about ten inches by eight, and adorned with a gold border of very elaborate design. On the top is the Imperial crown and the Royal arms, with Her Majesty's monogram, "V. R. I."; and down one side runs a pattern of oak leaves with acorns, and a design of a rose, a shamrock and a thistle, each crowned with a separate small crown. A lyre, representing music, appears in the lower corner.

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Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor

makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.

It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and clears the complexion.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS,
CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons"
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

"MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL as very Palatable, easily Digested, and far more Nourishing than any Emulsion as the Oil is Supplemented by a strengthening food—MALTINE"
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"Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
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NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
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Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD"

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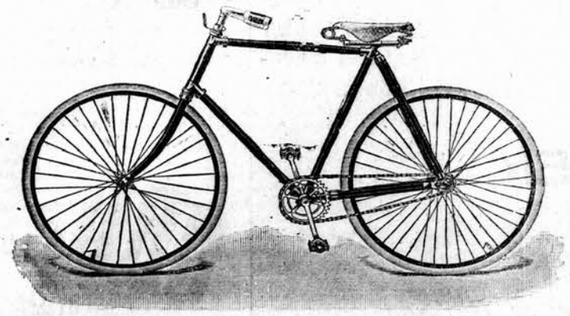
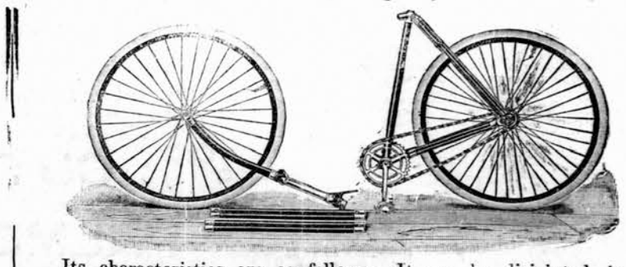
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,
A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two. If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security unenviable.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain: 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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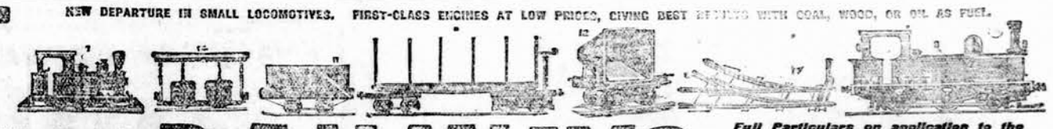

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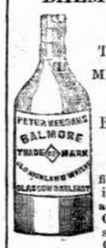

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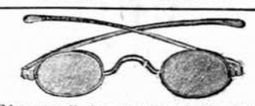

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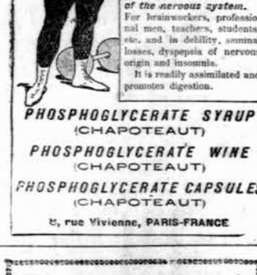

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Rheumatism is like an assassin. It creeps up from behind when your back is turned. Before you know it you are in its power, and the terrible pains and aches that follow are even worse than if the assassin's knife was driven into your flesh.

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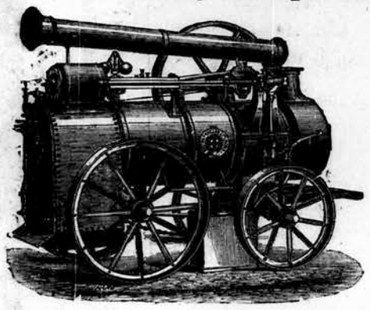

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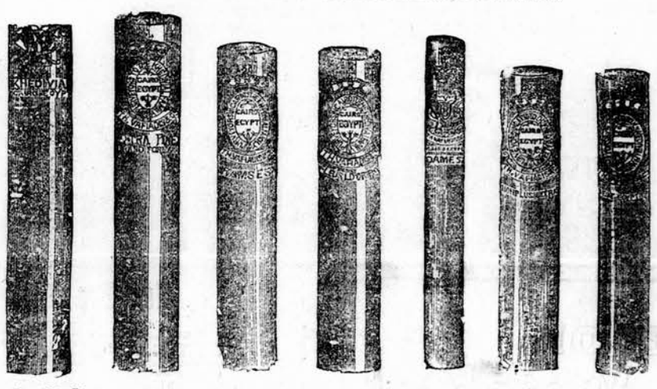

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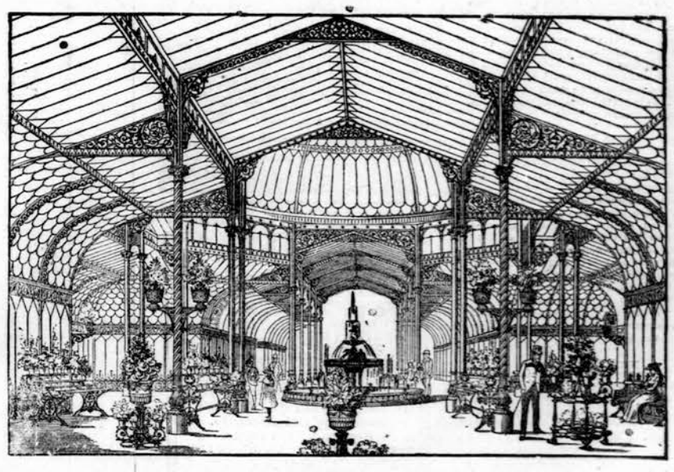

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